FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

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BULGARIA

Further Reportage on Al-Qadhdhafi Visit C 1
Closing Talks 21 Jan C 1
Joint Documents Signed C 1
Zhivkov Toast 18 Jan [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 19 Jan] C 1
Al-Qadhdhafi Speaks [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 19 Jan] C 4
Al-Qadhdhafi's Departure C 6
SED Delegation Led by Naumann Arrives 20 Jan C 6
Todorov-Led Delegation Departs for Latin America C 6

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Further on Chnoupek Peace, Arms Race Speech D 1
[RUDE PRAVO 19 Jan]
WFTU Condemns U.S. 'Militaristic Policy' D 2
[Bratislava PRAVDA 19 Jan]
Potac Returns From Budapest Economic Talks D 2
Bilak Meets With Swedish Communist Delegation D 2
Hruskovic Receives Delegation D 2
Publication To Aid Officers' 'World Outlook' D 3
[SMENA 19 Jan]
Official on Bureaucracy, Corrective Measures D 3
[Ivan in Bratislava PRAVDA 19 Jan]
Slovak Interior Minister Notes Increased Crime D 5
[ROLNICKE NOVINY 19 Jan]

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Reportage on Activities During Gromyko Visit E 1
Honecker Hosts Luncheon 20 Jan E 1
Honecker Toast E 1
Gromyko Toast E 3
Gromyko Departs 21 Jan E 5
Trade Protocol With USSR Signed in Moscow E 6
Commentary Scores U.S.-Honduran Exercises E 6
[Kroeber]
Aid Consignment Handed Over in Afghanistan E 7
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 19 Jan]
Honecker Greets Deputy State Security Minister E 8
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 19 Jan]
Sudden Storms Cause Extensive Damage 18 Jan E 9
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 19 Jan]
Briefs: Raw Material Reclamation E 9

POLAND

Joint PZPR-PSL Session on Agriculture Held G 1
Jaruzelski, Malinowski Chair Session G 1
Jaruzelski Addresses Plenum G 1
Report on Agriculture G 2
Koziol Address G 18
Szalajda Speaks G 21
TRYBUNA LUDU on PZPR Works Officials' Meeting [18 Jan] G 23
Solidarity Leaders Appeal for Members' Release [AFP] G 25
Walesa Charged With 'Creating Difficulties' [AFP] G 26
Jaruzelski Receives USSR Admiral Gorshkov G 26
Briefs: Envoy to Colombia; New Wloclawek Voivoda G 26

ROMANIA

Al-Qadhdhafi Arrives in Bucharest 21 Jan H 1
Reportage on Visit of Turkish Foreign Minister H 1
Talks With Andrei H 1
Ceausescu Reception H 1

YUGOSLAVIA

Demarche Issued to Albanian Ambassador I 1
Macedonia Committees Discuss Albanian Nationalism I 4
Albanian Emigrant Tried for 'Hostile Activity' I 5
Ljubicic Views Incentives, Artistic Freedoms I 5
East-West Relations After Gromyko FRG Visit [Sundic] I 6
Parliamentary Delegation's Talks in PRC Assessed I 7
Talks Held on Industrial Cooperation With PRC [BORBA 18 Jan] I 8
SFRY-Guinea-Bissau Communique Issued 20 Jan I 8
Prime Minister Departs I 11
Briefs: Cost of Living Increases I 11

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON AL-QADHDHAFI VISIT

Closing Talks 21 Jan

AU210903 Sofia BTA in English 0849 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Text] Varna, Jan 21 (BTA) -- This morning in the residence of "Evsinograd" were held the final talks between the secretary general of the CC of the BCP and State Council president, Mr Todor Zhivkov, and the leader of the First-of-September Revolution in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Col. Mu'ammar 'al-Qadhdhafi. The two leaders expressed their great satisfaction with the results achieved during the present Bulgarian-Libyan dialogue. They reaffirmed the determination of their countries to promote the development of an active fruitful cooperation in an effort to raise bilateral relations onto a new and higher stage, which is in the best interests of the two peoples, in the interests of peace and international cooperation.

A joint communique was adopted. The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding and were attended by Bulgarian and Libyan officials.

Joint Documents Signed

AU210902 Sofia BTA in English 0844 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Text] Varna, Jan 21 (BTA) -- Bulgaro-Libyan relations were raised onto a new and higher stage of development. Today in the resident of "Evsinograd" the secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, and the leader of the First-of-September Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Col. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi signed a friendship and cooperation treaty between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Libyan Jamahiriyah in a solemn atmosphere. Mr Todor Zhivkov and Col. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi signed also a programme for the development of economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries for the period up to 1985 and 1990. The document is bound to impart further impetus to bilateral relations in the above mentioned spheres on a long-term basis.

The Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, Mr Petur Mladenov, and the secretary of the People's Bureau for International Relations of the General People's Committee, Mr 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi signed a protocol for the exchange of ratification documents of the consular convention between the two countries. There were signed also a number of other concrete agreements on cooperation in various spheres of the economy.

Zhivkov Toast 18 Jan

AU201234 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Jan 83 p 1-8

[Report on toast by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, at official dinner on 18 January at the Sofia Boyana residence in honor of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution and leader of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiryah]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Mu'Ammar al-Qadhdhafi, dear Libyan friends, it is a pleasure for me to greet you all as our welcome and dear guests and once more to express the respect and friendly feelings of the Bulgarian people for the Libyan Arab people.

Your present visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Comrade al-Qadhdhafi, is a natural continuation of our useful, previous meetings; it is a new manifestation of the friendship and cooperation existing between our two countries and peoples, based on our joint struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism and Zionism, for detente and peace, for national independence and for social progress.

We have ascertained with satisfaction today that, as a result of the negotiations conducted in Tripoli and in Sofia, as a result of the agreements we have reached during these negotiations, the Bulgarian-Libyan friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation are increasingly strengthening and expanding. There is no doubt that our present meeting will even more contribute to their ascending development.

I believe that we are unanimous in agreeing that understanding, comradeship and cooperation between our two countries and peoples are of particular importance under the conditions of the present international situation, which is complicated thanks to imperialism.

Dear Libyan friends, the policy of confrontation, aimed at disrupting the existing military strategic balance between the Warsaw Pact and NATO member-countries, which has been adopted by certain, well-known imperialist circles, has increased the real threat to peace and international cooperation. The forces of reaction and the United States, in the first place, are stubbornly striving for military superiority, they are trying to impose their will and interests not only upon the socialist and other progressive countries, but even upon their partners.

Everyone is now aware of the following fact: Imperialism is unwilling to resign itself to the profound revolutionary changes that have occurred on our planet and refuses to accept the logic of an objective historical development which is in conformity with the aspirations of the broad people's masses. That is precisely why imperialism is unscrupulous in trying to introduce a split between the newly liberated and non-aligned states and the socialist community member-countries, which are their natural and loyal allies. That is precisely why the reaction interferes in the domestic affairs of sovereign states as a state policy and overtly attacks the national liberation movement.

I am obliged to point out as follows: The constructive efforts of the USSR and of all peoples and states of the socialist community to tame the arms race through negotiations, to curtail the production of all types of mass destruction weapons, such as nuclear, chemical and neutron arms -- as well as to reduce mutual armaments and armed forces, are contained in the proposals which were confirmed once more and even more categorically at the recently held conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. These efforts and these proposals are by no means a manifestation of weakness, but a vivid expression of the truly peace-loving spirit and active humanitarianism that are characteristic of our social system. These proposals are a vivid expression of our concern and sense of responsibility as regards the lives and destinies of all men. We are convinced that the Political Declaration adopted by the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee represents a solid, sensible and constructive platform for the actions of all peace-loving forces, of all sober politicians and of all people, willing to and striving to prevent the holocaust of our civilization.

We expect the NATO-member-countries worthily to appreciate the numerous peaceful proposals submitted by the Warsaw Pact member-countries and above all, to appreciate the proposal on the conclusion of a treaty for mutual non-use of military force and for maintaining peaceful relations. In this context, Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed, we hope that the negotiations conducted in Geneva on the limitation and restriction of strategic weapons and on the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms in Europe may be concluded with success. I cannot help stressing that the one-sided commitment assumed by the USSR not be the first to have recourse to nuclear weapons is undoubtedly of historic importance.

If these proposals were to be analyzed with the necessary soberness and sense of responsibility by the other nuclear states, if the peaceful proposals and initiatives of the socialist countries should receive a constructive reply and be treated with good will with a view to achieving agreements that are of vital importance for all mankind, provided that these agreements respect principle of equality and equal security, then there would be a great step forward along the path of ensuring peace which is to the benefit of all peoples on all continents.

I have no intention of expressing our stand on all problems concerning our troubled world today. I cannot help pointing out, however, that imperialism is trying to prepare aggression on a worldwide scale. This aggression also exists on a regional scale -- I am talking about Latin America, Asia, Africa and all parts of the planet.

I would more particularly like to dwell on the situation in the Middle East. In this area the pressure exerted by imperialism upon the Arab countries is particularly gross. This pressure reflects the aggressive policy of reactionary forces.

The persistent, insolent aggression committed by Israel against the sovereign state of Lebanon and the uninterrupted barbaric actions of the Zionist invaders against the peaceful Lebanese and Palestinian population cannot be explained otherwise than through the global strategy of imperialism: Its goal is to impose a settlement of the Middle East problem that is likely to guarantee the hegemonistic interests of the United States and of its main ally in that area -- Israel.

In our opinion the question of the Arab countries' unity assumes particular importance at this fateful moment, when they are struggling for the defense of the just Palestinian cause and for Lebanon's independence and territorial integrity, against the attempts of the imperialists to precipitate other Arab states into the abyss of the Camp David separatist agreement.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria, together with the socialist countries and with the progressive worldwide public, will also in the future continue to lend their full support to the just cause and the struggle of the Arab peoples for the comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem, for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in this part of the globe. The path leading toward such peace is clear and we have pointed it out on several occasions: It implies the prompt and full withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon and from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and following 1967, including the eastern part of Jerusalem, the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to establish their own, independent state; the guarantee of the rights of all states situated in that area to an independent and safe existence and development. In order to achieve this deeply humanitarian goal, it is necessary to convene an international conference with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO, as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people.

You are well aware of the fact that the People's Republic of Bulgaria has invariably conducted and it still conducting a consistent and principled policy in defense of and for the consolidation of peace and security, in defense of mutual trust and cooperation among all nations, a policy aimed at detente and at stopping the arms race, a policy aimed at the achievement of a realistic and constructive dialogue, a policy aimed at peacefully settling controversial international problems throughout the world, as well as in Europe and in the Balkans.

Dear Libyan friends, I would like to close my toast by saying that we highly appreciate the anti-imperialist struggle waged by the friendly Arab Libyan people; we rejoice at the fact that for as long as 13 years these people have confidently advanced along the path mapped out by their 1 September revolution and that, under the energetic leadership of Comrade Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, they have achieved tremendous successes in building their country's economy, as well as in the educational cultural and social policy sectors.

We are convinced that your visit to Bulgaria, esteemed Comrade Qadhdhafi, and the results of the talks we are conducting will contribute to the further consolidation and development of friendship, of fruitful cooperation and solidarity, which closely link our countries and peoples -- for the success of our joint struggle against imperialism, reaction and Zionism, for the sake of peace and security throughout the world.

-- With all my heart I wish new successes to the heroic Arab Libyan people in building their free and happy life!

-- With all my heart I wish health and successes to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, our dear guest and dear friend, the leader of the 1 September Revolution!

-- May Bulgarian-Libyan friendship and cooperation be consolidated in the future!

-- May the sacred cause of peace last forever!

Al-Qadhdhafi Speaks

AU201450 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Jan 83 pp 1-8

[Speech delivered by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September revolution and leader of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, at official dinner given in his honor by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, at the Sofia Boyana residence on 18 January 1983]

[Text] Dear friend, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, dear Bulgarian friends, from the very beginning I would like to express, on my own behalf and on behalf of the Libyan delegation, our great gratitude and recognition for the warm and cordial official and unofficial welcome and hospitality accorded to us. This greeting reflects the friendly relations linking our two countries and peoples. The warmth of the welcome accorded to us by our Bulgarian friends today was stronger than the cold weather paralyzing the Bulgarian capital.

I would like to express our great satisfaction with the fruitful development of friendship and cooperation between our two countries and peoples. We have always been grateful to our Bulgarian friends, who are actively participating and contributing to the development of our country's economy. It is true that our Bulgarian friends have implemented the friendship and cooperation existing between our two peoples by means of practical deeds.

This practical implementation of friendship between our two countries was carried out in a number of fruitful initiatives in the agricultural, industrial and social welfare sectors. Every time the Libyan people look at the achievements accomplished in recent years, they always remember with gratitude the support and assistance accorded to them by their Bulgarian friends.

I am convinced that our present visit to Sofia will contribute to the further intensification and development of this cooperation, to the consolidation and expansion of friendship between our peoples.

Regardless of the differences existing in the social structure of our two countries, they are striving for social justice, they are striving to intensify the struggle against imperialism. Differences in our social systems do not prevent us from cooperating in our joint struggle against imperialism. For whenever we speak today about our peoples' aspirations toward social justice, we must promptly mention that imperialism is trying to prevent the progress of these legitimate aspirations. This demands an even closer consolidation of efforts in the struggle against imperialism and Zionism, in the struggle for peace and social justice.

I fully agree with Comrade Todor Zhivkov's speech, when he pointed out that imperialism is unwilling to resign itself to the revolutionary changes that have occured on our planet, to the peoples' aspiration toward peace and justice.

Comrade Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi further stated as follows: We, in Libya, highly appreciate the Political Declaration adopted by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact Organization. We fully support the appeals of the Soviet Union and of the other countries of the socialist community to curb the arms race and to restrict the deployment of new weapons in Europe. Imperialism, however, does not wish to comply with the aspirations of the peace-loving forces throughout the world. It continues to follow its expansionist and aggressive policy and to confront the world with new dangers.

This demands the cohesion of all peace-loving forces on a worldwide scale and in a vast, powerful front, so that we may resist the imperialist attempts at aggression. If we all join this vast and powerful front, we will be able to promote the progress of all mankind, to give a powerful impetus to this progress. We will, thus, be able to preserve and protect the achievements of worldwide civilization.

We cannot ignore the barbaric crimes committed by imperialism and Zionism against the peoples. The occupation of Lebanon and the merciless slaughter committed in the Palestinian camps of Beirut once more revealed the inhuman nature of imperialism and Zionism. These actions are in contradiction with the efforts of the peace-loving forces throughout the world aimed at protecting the independence and free development of the nations, the peoples' rights to settle their own affairs without outside interference.

The compromise made by Arabs and expressed in the decisions of the Fes Conference, which Libya did not attend, did not satisfy imperialism. It continues to pursue its expansionist and aggressive policy. Zionism continues to invade one Arab country after another, it is trying to involve these countries in separatist agreements, it is trying to force the Arabs to surrender, a surrender which by no means leads toward peace. We cannot ignore the role of imperialism, which uses all means to support and encourage the expansion of Zionism. That is why we have every justification for saying that Zionism is the outpost of imperialism in the Middle East. We do not make any difference between imperialism and Zionism, between the United States and Israel.

This can be seen from the recently signed strategic cooperation treaty between the United States and Israel, which provides for the rallying of the U.S. and Israeli Air Force and for their transformation into an offensive force not only for the Middle East, but for Southern Europe.

We could not say that the Palestinian, the Lebanese and other Arab peoples today are subjected solely to the attacks of Israel. They are actually subjected to the attacks of the United States. The United States prevented the Security Council from adopting a decision on the liquidation of the occupation of Lebanon, for the defense of both the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. Thus, a close alliance between imperialism and Zionism was actually implemented and this alliance is trying to oppose all peaceful efforts. This is a factor that demands even more powerful counteraction, since we could by no means accept surrender.

The clash between the Arab countries and the forces of imperialism is imposed above all by the permanent expansionist, imperialist policy. In the struggle for the defense of our just cause we rely on the assistance and support of our friends from the countries of the socialist community. We realize that whenever imperialism occupies new Arab territories its goal is to transform them into a springboard for aggression against the socialist community. We have no doubt that the policy of the socialist countries and of the Soviet Union is a policy of counteraction against imperialism.

We hope that during our present talks we will have the opportunity of analyzing all elements and factors of the contemporary international situation and map out measures of counteraction against imperialism and Zionism, in defense of peace and progress. I am deeply convinced that we will achieve positive results.

I think you once more, dear friends!

Long live the friendship between our two peoples!

Long live peace, built upon justice!

Al-Qadhdhafi's Departure

AU210948 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0935 GMT on 21 January interrupts its program to announce the beginning of a live relay from the Varna airport on the departure of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan 1 September Revolution. According to the announcer, Todor Zhivkov and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi are inspecting a military honor guard. The announcer then mentions the "friendly talks" between the two leaders, "which will contribute to the further development of Bulgarian-Libyan relations." The presence of Grisha Filipov, Petur Mladenov and "other Bulgarian leaders" is mentioned by the announcer.

At 0942 the announcer reports that "Zhivkov and Al-Qadhdhafi have taken leave of each other" and the aircraft is setting off. There were no speeches.

SED DELEGATION LED BY NAUMANN ARRIVES 20 JAN

AU202133 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Text] On 20 January at the invitation of Chudomir Aleksandrov, BCP Central Committee secretary and BCP Sofia City Committee first secretary, a delegation of the SED Berlin Bezirk leadership led by Konrad Naumann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the SED Berlin Bezirk leadership, arrived in Bulgaria.

The delegation of the SED Berlin Bezirk leadership met the bureau members of the BCP Sofia City committee. At the meeting, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, issues pertaining to strengthening the friendly relations between the two party organizations and some matters of common interest were reviewed.

TODOROV-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR LATIN AMERICA

AU211030 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Text] A Bulgarian parliamentary delegation, headed by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly, has departed for Cuba, Ecuador, Peru and Colombia. The delegation will visit these countries at the invitation of their respective parliaments.

FURTHER ON CHNOUPEK, PEACE ARMS RACE SPEECH

AU201306 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Jan 83 pp 1, 2

[CTK report: "Valuable Motive for Peace"]

[Excerpt] Prague 18 Jan (CTK) -- Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, held the traditional New Year's meeting with the members of the Prague diplomatic corps this Tuesday, in the Cernin Palace in Prague. At the meeting he recalled the significance of initiatives contained in the conclusions of this year's Prague session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, and spoke on the most important issues in the current developments in the world.

He called the struggle for preserving peace the most important and pressing task of the present. A valuable impetus has now been added to this task of all tasks -- that is, the impetus from the recent session of the supreme body of the Warsaw Pact member states, Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek said. The Political Declaration -- the document expressing the purpose and aims of the session -- is permeated by the mobilizing voice of peace. The declaration unequivocally affirms that even under present aggravated conditions, there is no reason to change the strategy of the socialist countries' foreign-policy course.

The socialist countries consider it absolutely essential and urgent to halt the feverish armament and achieve a decisive turn in disarmament negotiations, above all in the Soviet-American talks on limiting strategic arms and medium-range nuclear weapons; the new Soviet proposals submitted by Yuriy Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, on 21 December 1982, are aimed at progress in these talks. The Warsaw Pact countries are showing in detail, proposal after proposal and point after point, from nuclear to chemical to conventional weapons, the path that should be followed if the death knell is not to toll for our civilization.

Bohuslav Chnoupek also dealt in greater detail with the proposal to conclude a mutual treaty not to use military force and to preserve peaceful relations between Warsaw Pact and NATO member states. He stated that this was a far-reaching peace settlement project. It proceeds from the well-known UN Charter principles which ban the use of force against the territorial integrity and political independence of other states, and also further develops and specifies these principles by banning the use of military force against ships, airplanes, and important communications, and in other instances which could lead to an outbreak of war conflict. It represents a concept of an agreement between entire military-political groupings, whose mutual relations largely determine the fate of peace. It also provides other countries, meaning all nonaligned and neutral countries, both in Europe and on other continents, with the right to join this treaty.

Encouraged by the overwhelmingly positive reactions from a number of countries in the world and from significant international institutions, the CSSR minister of foreign affairs stressed, we intend increasingly to intensify -- within the framework of a coordinated course with the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries -- our efforts to make this central initiative of the Prague session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee stimulus for further new negotiations on consolidating stability and security in Europe and on strengthening mutual trust among the European states. Czechoslovakia is fully prepared to aid this peacemaking effort with all its might, always and everywhere, and on all levels.

WFTU CONDEMNS U.S.'MILITARISTLE POLICY'

AU201333 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Jan 83 p 2

[CTK report in the "Information in Brief" column]

[Text] Yesterday, WFTU [World Federation of Trade Unions] issued a declaration sharply condemning the plan contained in the Pentagon's secret study about U.S. military designs up to 1988. The document stresses that according to NATO's latest plans, the American Army is getting ready not for limited nuclear warfare, a concept which U.S. representatives defended in the past, but for a nuclear attack from outer space. Washington's militaristic policy is confirmed by the formation of a Central Command of the rapid deployment interventionist units for Southwest Asia and east Africa, which began operation on 1 January 1983. The chief task of this command is to destabilize this region.

POTAC RETURNS FROM BUDAPEST ECONOMIC TALKS

LD192228 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] Svatopluk Potac, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, today returned from Budapest where he held talks with Lajos Faluvegi, deputy premier and chairman of the National Planning Office. They assessed the development of mutual economic relations and informed each other on the main directions and forms of the planning systems in Hungary and Czechoslovakia. They paid particular attention to coordination of the national-economic plans of the two countries after 1985.

BILAK MEETS WITH SWEDISH COMMUNISTS DELEGATION

LD210454 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received a delegation of the Central Committee of the Left Party Communists of Sweden led by Ingvar Loov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee. The representatives of the two parties exchanged views on topical issues of the current international situation and the international communist and workers movement. Both sides described as the key current task the strengthening of the joint proceedings of all progressive, democratic and peace forces in the struggle against the aggressive policy of the countries of reactionary imperialist circles and for peace and disarmament, maintenance of detente and peaceful cooperation in Europe and around the world. In this connection, they highly appreciated the Soviet peace proposals and significant peace initiatives contained in the Political eclaration of the Prague session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty which contain concrete and realistic ways to preserve world peace.

Hruskovic Receives Delegation

LD192249 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received in Bratislava today a delegation of the party board of the Left Party Communists of Sweden, headed by Ingvar Loov, Politburo member and secretary of the party board. The guests, who are becoming acquainted with the results of building an advanced socialist society in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee, were briefed by Comrade Hruskovic on the talks of the party in Slovakia in implementing the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress. Laying a bouquet at the Klement Gottwald Memorial, the delegation paid homage to the memory of this outstanding representative of the CPCZ and the international communist movement.

PUBLICATION TO AID OFFICERS' 'WORLD OUTLOOK'

AU201510 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 19 Jan 83 p 5

["(OM)"-signed book review: "On the Shaping of Opinions; the New Publication of 'Our Army' Publishing House"]

[Text] The Our Army [Nase Vojsko] publishing house has issued a publication entitled "Shaping the Young Officers' Marxist-Leninist World Outlook"; it was compiled by a collective of authors working in the Klement Gottwald Military Political Academy under Colonel G. Dianisko, assistant professor. The collective of authors was primarily concerned with providing a precise definition of the maturity of the young officers' world outlook and its place in the structure of their personality. Readers will undoubtedly be interested in the facts and generalizations concerning the influence of needs, interests and value orientation on the shaping of the young officers' world outlook, and also concerning the factors influencing their work, their satisfaction in work, and so forth.

The concluding part of the publication is particularly significant, from the viewpoint of its wider utilization which goes beyond the framework of its professional application; it explains the specific aspects of a comprehensive approach to consolidating and developing the Marxist-Leninist world outlook, the structure and methods of world-outlook and the political training and education, as well as the means and forms of their activation and their links with the shaping of active sociopolitical attitudes. The authors answer the question about the place held in this process by self-education [sebavychova] as one of the highest qualitative forms of the self development of the world outlook.

The shaping of the awareness of socialism's defense ability is part of the broad base of political-educational activities of the Socialist Youth Union as an organization. This also determines the value of its orientation in the phase of consistently implementing the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress, and also enhances the more universal utilization of the publication.

OFFICIAL ON BUREAUCRACY, CORRECTIVE MEASURES

AU201124 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Jan 83 p 3

[Article by Alexander Ivan, secretary of the Kosice-Environs District National Committee in the "Experiences, Suggestions, Polemics, Criticism" column: "Let Us Get Rid of Red Tape -- Let Us Win People; The Reduction of the Administrative Apparatus Proceeds Very Hesitantly"]

[Text] Many discussions revolve around efforts to speed up the reduction of administrative intensiveness in every sector of our political, economic, cultural and social life. We are waiting to see when they will actually materialize. This area is even the subject of frequent jokes, yet the called-for development is slow in coming. A certain director was allegedly asked how many people worked at the directorate he runs. Half of us, was his answer. According to another joke, a director was bragging of having invented a machine that replaces 20 men. He was asked how many people were needed to operate the machine. Forty women, he replied. Jokes aside, let us look at some authentic, concrete facts. Several years ago, on the basis of scientific-technical progress and "to save manpower", we in the Kosice-Environs District, like many others, switched to a computerized accounting of the local national committees' economy. The "saving" was manifested in the fact that the number of the district national committee's employees increased by three, a number that has been sustained until now. The local national committees receive the [records showing the] results of their economy with a month's delay, which makes it more difficult for them to be flexible in making decisions.

And because they want to have up-to-date information about their own affairs, they continue to keep their own records, as in the past. This does not aaply only to our district, but to other districts as well. Thus the only outcome is that administration has enlarged.

Later on, an automated information system was introduced for district national committees, which involve the establishment of a new department, although it was again done under the heading of "manpower savings." The district national committee's staff thus grew by an additional three people, one of whom is department head. My opinion is that the department could have easily been incorporated into the organization, personnel, internal affairs, planning or finance sections, without a department head of its own. Now we are establishing the chief architect's department. For the time being, it employs three people, but later on this number should increase to six. The administrative staff thus keeps growing. It is as if every problem that comes to the fore requires additional staff. It is necessary to improve the protection of soil -- one enlarges the staff. It is necessary to improve the use of manpower -- one enlarges the staff again. Yet all this is true of only the district national committees, the regional national committees and the central agencies. At the basic level, the level of local national committees, where all decisions are actually made, everything remains as it has always been, except that the newly set-up departments charge them with additional tasks. Out of the 98 local national committees in our district, at 24 local national committees the tasks are being ensured only by part-time functionaries and one-half, sometimes only one-third of the administrative staff. Everything thus resembles an inverted pyramid -- many supervisors and few supervised employees doing the job.

At the district national committee we have independent sections fortrade, transport, local economy and cadre and personnel matters with four to five employees each. In the past, education and culture used to form one section and construction and territorial planning, also, used to be integrated in one section. In my opinion, it is almost imperative that the sections for organizational, cadre, personnel and internal affairs and the automated information system department become a single unit as cadre work, personnel matters, the education of deputies and other staff members and the like really have much in common. The trade, local economy and transport sections currently employ 10 people who are supervised by 3 section heads and the district national committee's chairwoman. Is it economical to have 4 supervisors for 10 employees? After all, this could be a single section with a single supervisor, not only at the district but at the regional national committee. Or let us take the people's control committee. It has seven employees, plus a chairman and a deputy chairman. Seven epople are thus supervised by two. Should this not provide food for thought?

Recently, I had a week in which in my function of secretary of the district national committee, I attended or chaired a commission session every day. The deputy chairmen of the district national committee have to do the same thing. At our district national committee along there are some 50 commissions and committees, consulatative bodies and aktivs that meet regularly even though they have no authority. Their members are being pulled away from their normal work. Everyone wants to have materials, reports, something written, everyone wants to confer, even when we know in advance that this will yield no results.

The resolution of the sixth CPCZ Central Committee session indicated how we are to work to reduce administrative work and intensify personal contact with the people. Let us begin to implement these requirements more consistently, from above. Let us limit red tape. Let us win people for effective work.

SLOVAK INTERIOR MINISTER NOTES INCREASED CRIME

AU201330 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 19 Jan 83 p 2

["Fem"-signed report: "A More Successful Period; the Slovak Ministry of Interior in the Mirror of Last Year's Results"]

[Text] Bratislava -- Yesterday, at his regular New Year's meeting with journalists, Stefan Lazar, minister of the interior of the Slovak Socialist Republic spoke about last year's results of his sector's activity. He paid special attention to issues concerning the struggle against the anti-social activity.

Last year, employees of the Slovak Ministry of Interior achieved better results in fulfilling the tasks of the 16th CPCZ Congress than in 1981. The most remarkable improvement was achieved in solving criminal acts. Even though the number of criminal acts increased by 1,000 compared to 1981 and amounted to 45,306, the percentage of cases which were solved increased to 88.2 percent.

The number of criminal acts committed last year indicates a slight increase in this anti-social activity. Recidivists account for the greatest proportion of general crime -- 36.9 percent. They are followed by young people with 13.8 percent. What is alarming is the growth of economic crime, which is frequently committed by supervisors, from foremen up to directors. Last year alone more than 6,000 cases of economic criminal activity were detected, which caused the state damage of more than Kcs89 million. This clearly shows the citizens' low degree of legal awareness but in addition their greed, the endeavor to live in a grand style with state money.

As regards general crime, what is startling is the growing number of brutal criminal acts such as murders (out of 74 murders committed last year, 70 were solved), robberies (out of 415, 367 were solved) and sexual offenses (there were 3,990 of them last year). However, neither the growing number of burglaries, especially apartment burglaries, can be passed over in silence. As far as burglaries into facilities of socialist organizations are concerned, there were 3,036 of them. The fact that the overwhelming majority of criminal acts are committed deliberately should serve as a warning.

It goes without saying that increased attention to the struggle against these negative social phenomena remains a priority task of the employees of the Ministry of Interior. They will concentrate on protecting the socialist economy and suppressing crime among young people and gypsies. Special attention will be devoted to the protection of large construction projects against antisocial activity.

[Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 19 January on page 2 carries a 300-word "Jar"-signed report on Lazar's press conference. It omits the figures on overall crime in Slovakia last year (stating merely that the number of criminal acts increased by 1,092 compared with 1981) but adds the following information: "Extraordinary events, fires and breakdowns caused direct damage of Kcs155 million. The greatest damage was caused by a fire in the Bratislava Kozmetika enterprise of Kcs14 million, and by a fire at the Gajary gas reservoir of Kcs22 million. Relatively favorable is the rate of traffic accidents. There were a total of 20,253 traffic accidents, 3,117 less than in 1981. They claimed 465 lives (52 less than in 1981). A total of 5,029 persons were injured. The material damage was Kcs15 million below that of 1981."]

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES DURING GROMYKO VISIT

Honecker Hosts Luncheon 20 Jan

LD201426 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1046 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Text] Berlin, 20 Jan (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, gave a luncheon today in honor of Andrey Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister for foreign affairs. Other members of the GDR party and state leadership, the delegation accompanying the Soviet foreign minister, diplomats from the USSR embassy in the GDR and other personalities attended the luncheon.

Honecker Toast

LD201526 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1238 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Toast by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, at 20 January luncheon in East Berlin in honor of Andrey Gromyko, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of foreign affairs]

[Text] Berlin, 20 Jan (ADN) -- Allow me to welcome you once again very warmly to the GDR. We are pleased to have a fresh opportunity to coordinate our positions on important bilateral and international issues. This is particularly important in view of the seriousness of the present international situation. In Prague, the Warsaw Pact member-states submitted comprehensive proposals for relaxing the world situation and for consolidating international security. We are sure our talks will benefit the new socialist peace initiative and the strengthening of our fraternal alliance.

We are greatly satisfied that friendship and cooperation between our parties, states and peoples is constantly deepening. The development of the GDR and its international importance confirm again and again that indestructible fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union is a reliable basis for our successful advance along the path of socialism and peace. By unceasingly consolidating this alliance, we are at the same time strengthening the socialist community and helping to stabilize peace on the European Continent.

During my recent meeting with our honored friend and comrade, Yuriy Andropov, we again reaffirmed the principle line of the SED and CPSU for furthering all-around cooperation between the GDR and the USSR. Purposeful activities are under way at all levels of party and state, industry, science and culture, in order to carry out the decisions made.

We can rightly say that the importance of our mutually advantageous economic and scientific-technological cooperation is constantly increasing. We are aiming our joint efforts in particular at leading our economies at a more rapid rate along the path of intensification. We are consistently carrying out the program of specialization and cooperation. Cooperation is being intensified above all in the progressive fields of science and engineering and chemistry. Together we are tackling new tasks, for example in material economy and in the introduction of new technologies, in consumer goods and food production, in extracting and transporting raw materials and fuels. Evidence of this is the GDR's participation in the construction of gas pipelines on Soviet territory. Thousands of FDJ members, together with their Soviet friends, the Komsomol members, are trying out their class mission honorably on these projects.

The 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR again demonstrates the world historic role of the party and country of Lenin in the struggle to secure peace, for social and national liberation.

The Soviet Union, as the most powerful force of peace, is making an important contribution to preventing nuclear war and to consolidating international security. It is sending out the strongest impulses for preserving world peace.

Soviet workers' impressive achievements in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress fill us with joy and admiration. The Soviet people are thus setting new milestones in the advance to a communist future.

The USSR's successes in constructing a new society and in the struggle for peace are the spur to encourage our nation to master the tasks set by the 10th SED Party Congress for further building the developed socialist society in the GDR. In 1983, Karl Marx Year, the workers in our country are guided by the thought that they are honoring the founder of scientific socialism, the greatest son of the German people, in the best way by comprehensively strengthening their socialist workers' and peasants' state as a cornerstone of socialism and peace in Europe.

As is known, the most aggressive imperialist circles, above all the United States, have further escalated the world situation and threaten to plunge mankind into nuclear war. But this course of confrontation and arms escalation can be stopped. Significant possibilities for this are given in the proposals of the Prague meeting's Political Declaration. Every responsible government should be concerned to take up these proposals by the Warsaw Treaty member-states with all seriousness. They offer a solid foundation for achieving a turn in developments in the international situation in 1983. This will be a turn to reasonable agreement, to cooperation in international relations, to a peaceful future for mankind.

How much these proposals correspond to the wishes and hopes of the nations is shown by the strongly positive response they are finding on all continents. Even those circles whose policies have led to the escalation of the world situation will not be able to ignore this. Our alliance's offer to NATO to conclude a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations plays an especially important role in the international debate. Those who think realistically recognize this as a step of great significance for securing peace, for solving the disarmament problem.

Together with the USSR and the other fraternal states, the GDR will use all its strength to achieve the aims set out in the Prague Political Declaration. The GDR is willing to work together with all political and social forces, irrespective of their ideological and political positions, which are striving for peaceful coexistence among states and peoples. There is nothing more important than peace.

That is why we noted with pleasure that, on the occasion of your visit to Bonn, important FRG politicians said that they, too, are aware of their responsibility for peace and peaceful cooperation on the dividing line between the two social systems, between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO. The central foreign policy concern of our socialist German state was and is to do everything to secure peace in Europe. A similar approach from the other side can only help to serve peace and detente.

Good-neighborly relations between the GDR and the FRG have great importance for the situation in Europe. As in the past, the GDR will continue to work for normal relations of peaceful coexistence between states for the benefit of both states and peoples. But those who favor the stationing of new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe are destabilizing peace and throwing away the opportunity for multilateral good-neighborly cooperation. Thus it should be expected that there will be a responsible and reasonable reaction to the new Soviet proposals on limiting and reducing nuclear arms.

We noted with pleasure, dear Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, your information on the Soviet Union's proposals on the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons at the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva. [East Berlin ADN International Service in German at 1655 GMT on 20 January carries a service message correcting the previous passage to read "...and reduction of nuclear weapons at the..." changing "strategic" to "nuclear". ADN in German sends a second message at 2002 GMT on 20 January correcting the passage to read: "We noted with pleasure, dear Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, the information of the Soviet side with regard to its proposals on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe." -- rewording the sentence, eliminating "and reduction"] We regret that progress in these negotiations, so important for mankind, is being blocked by Washington's destructive position.

In the name of the GDR state and party leadership, I want to say that the GDR fully and wholly approves of and supports the USSR's principled line in the negotiations. It corresponds to the interests of the nations on our continent that the United States should end its delaying tactics in the negotiations on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe and should demonstrate a practical willingness to seek a just agreement in accord with the principle of equality and equal security. Your official friendship visit to the GDR fills us, as always, with great pleasure. The fruitful and successful talks we were able to hold again, which took place in complete agreement of views, are exceedingly useful for our further struggle for common aims. We are all pleased to welcome our friend and comrade, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, among us here and so I ask you all to raise your glasses and to drink to the further successful realization of the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress and the 26th CPSU Congress, the health of CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR Foreign Minister Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, to the unbreachable fraternal bond between the SED and the CPSU, to the new successes, to new victories in the joint struggle for peace and socialism.

Gromyko Toast

LD201636 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1330 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Toast by Andrey Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of foreign affairs, at 20 January luncheon in East Berlin]

[Text] Berlin, 20 Jan (ADN) -- First, I would like to express my gratitude to Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, for his invitation to the GDR and to thank him for his kind words about the Soviet Union.

Quite frankly, we always enjoy visiting your country and your capital, Berlin, not only because of the traditional hospitality of our hosts, the cordial atmosphere which always marks our meetings. During a visit to the GDR, one repeatedly sees how firm the unity of our two countries is, how peaceably they are treading the path of developing socialism and communism, how unshakable is their solidarity in the struggle for peace and international security.

Great service has been done in this respect by our parties, their leaders and Central Committees, which pay utmost attention to constantly developing and perfecting cooperation between the two countries on the basis of proletarian, socialist internationalism. We are sure that the pulsebeat of our relations will continue to be strong and clear in the future, that the USSR and the GDR will multiply and deepen their links in all fields and thus make a worthy contribution to consolidating the socialist community's solidarity. The questions of consolidating friendship and developing cooperation with the fraternal countries, as General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yu.V. Andropov recently stressed, have always had a special, priority position in the Soviet Union's international policy. This will continue to be so in the future.

The unity of socialist states has always been its most important force and weapon. The importance of this unity is all the greater now when aggressive imperialist circles are intensifying their attempts to force back socialism, to achieve military superiority and to steer toward a dangerous exacerbation of the international situation.

The strength and reliability of the positions of socialism in the world today, its confidence in its own strength and its firm determination to defend peace on earth was demonstrated again in a very convincing manner at the recent meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee.

The Political Declaration adopted in Prague comments on the most diverse aspects of international life. It has only one goal, to construct an unbreachable dam against war, to steer the development of events into normal channels again, into the channels of detente and mutually advantageous cooperation between states. The declaration is a genuine peace document and it has already met with worldwide response and become the focus of world politics.

Particular emphasis must be given to the declaration's proposal to conclude a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force between the Warsaw Pact states and the NATO states. The basis of such an agreement should be the undertaking of a commitment by the members of the two pacts not to be first to use either nuclear or conventional weapons against each other.

The socialist countries have put forward this proposal fully aware of the responsibility which the two groups carry for their policies in international affairs. It was put forward, as it were, with a clear conscience. No people, no state would lose anything or be damaged if this proposal were to be implemented. Everyone would gain, however, because the cause of peace would gain.

The idea of such a treaty has been mentioned previously by the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact member-states. At that time, too, there were serious reasons. But there are 10 times more reasons today because the danger of nuclear catastrophe grows noticeably.

In face of this danger many politicians and broad sections of public opinion ask the very sensible question: Why should not those states who have the greatest military potential, the most terrible means of waging war, agree to refrain from the use of force in the solution of conflicts? It is precisely to this question that the initiative of the socialist countries gives a convincing answer. This proposal lies today on the table of the governments and parliaments of the NATO countries, on the table of all those states to whom it is addressed.

Of course, negotiations are necessary to bring the noble idea of a treaty on mutual nonuse of military force to a logical conclusion. But it is important that these negotiations do not become side-tracked on to bureaucratic paths, that those who participate in them should start with an awareness of great responsibility for the fate of peace in Europe and in the whole world. Representatives of the Warsaw Pact member-states are ready at all times to start discussions about the initiative with representatives of the NATO states, in order to put them into the form of a document which is valid in international law in the shortest possible time. We are convinced that the European nations and all other nations will breath a sigh of relief after that. They will look more confidently toward tomorrow. No matter on which continent or in which hemisphere the people live, or which social level they belong to, they will all -- if I may be allowed to use this image -- greet such an agreement with applause. It will be a golden page in the history of mankind.

I want to deal with another question which is a key question for European and international security -- that is, the plans to base American nuclear medium-range missiles on the territory of a number of West European states, above all on the soil of the FRG, your immediate neighbor.

Our assessment of these plans is generally known. The appearance of new American nuclear weapons on the border of the socialist community, which could reach vital centers of the USSR and its allies within minutes, will mean a significant change of the existing military-strategic balance in Europe in favor of the west. Naturally, this will make it necessary for the Warsaw Treaty states to ensure effective countermeasures. And, naturally, we devoted our main attention to this question in talks with leading personalities of the FRG during our just-ended visit to that country.

The opinion we formed, that the present West German leadership is approaching this problem in a one-sided way, has so far not been changed. Supporting the unrealistic line of the United States in the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva, it aims for the failure of these negotiations and, together with the United States, moving toward the deployment of new American missiles on FRG territory.

We have appealed to the FRG state leadership to weigh this position again carefully, particularly from the standpoint of the interests of European security, including that of the FRG itself, and also from the viewpoint of its relations with its socialist neighbors. There is a way out of this situation, but it consists in not opening a fresh round of the nuclear arms race in Europe but in a radical reduction of these arms on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security. The essence of the Soviet proposals, the USSR's approach to the negotiations in Geneva, lies here.

The USSR, the GDR and the other countries of the socialist community are firmly convinced that the present unfavorable trends in international developments can be overcome and that mistrust between the states can be removed. They have done and will do their utmost to ensure a calm and peaceful future for Europe and the world. This is, as Yuriy Andropov stresses, the aim of our policy and we shall not depeart from it.

For all communists and all progressive people in the world, 1983 is a notable year. We are celebrating the 165th anniversary of the birth of the 100th anniversary of the death of Karl Marx. His powerful and creative ideas find their most striking embodiment in the countries of socialism, where the new society is being successfully created -- a society of humanism and social justice which is free from all oppression and inequality. The successes that have been achieved in socialist and communist development are the most convincing confirmation of Lenin's words: The teachings of Marx are omnipotent because they are true. In conclusion, I would like to express my satisfaction at our exchange of views today. As always, it was characterized by complete mutual understanding, by unity of views of the leadership of the USSR and the leadership of the GDR. We are convinced that this will remain so.

Allow me to propose a toast: To fraternal friendship between the CPSU and the SED, to all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and the GDR, to the great socialist community of states, to the health of general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State Comrade Erich Honecker, to the health of all German friends present here.

Gromyko Departs 21 Jan

LD210938 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0849 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Text] Berlin, 21 Jan (ADN) -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, ended his official friendship visit to the GDR this morning. He left for home from Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport. The Soviet guest was given a very cordial send-off by Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and other personages.

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH USSR SIGNED IN MOSCOW

LD210530 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1647 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow, 20 Jan (ADN) -- Trade between the GDR and the USSR will continue to grow in 1983 and will reach a volume of some R13 billion. This is stated in the trade protocol signed in Moscow today by Horst Soelle, minister of foreign trade of the GDR, and Nilolay Komarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR.

Within the context of bilateral integration in research, development and production, 70 percent of machine tools and some 60 percent of presses, forging equipment and metal processing lines will be manufactured and supplied on the basis of specialization and cooperation agreements.

The goods the two countries will supply to one another include machine tools, presses and forging equipment, metal processing lines and other automated production lines, plastic and elastic processing machines, equipment for mining and geology and lifting and transport equipment. The GDR is to supply a large volume of road-building machinery, textile machinery, equipment for the printing and food industries, rail vehicles, agricultural machines and ships and equipment for ships.

The two countries will also supply each other extensively with energy equipment, including marine diesel engines and generators from the GDR and power station equipment from the USSR, with special technical equipment for the electronics industry and with microelectronic and electronic products, electrothermic equipment, testing equipment, outdoor transformers and data processing, computer and communications technology.

In 1983 the USSR will continue to supply large quantities of energy sources and raw materials. Of outstanding importance for the GDR's economy are the agreed supplies of 17.1 million tons of oil, 6.2 billion cubic meters of natural gas, over 2.3 million tons of iron ore, almost 1 million tons of pig iron, over 3 million tons of rolled stock such as rolled steel, sheet metal and pipes, nonferrous metals such as aluminum, ammonium phosphate, apatite concentrate, asbestos and ammonia, cellulose, sawn timber and pulp wood and cotton.

Both countries will continue to supply each other with consumer goods.

COMMENTARY SCORES U.S.-HONDURAN EXERCISES

DW141204 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Klaus-Dieter Kroeber commentary]

[Text] The foreign ministers conference of the nonaligned states will be concluded today in Nicaragua's capital, Managua, an assembly in which the representatives of far over 100 countries for the first time in history deal with the dangerous situation in Central America and in the Caribbean. The United States yesterday rejected all accusations because of its massive destabilizing attempts in this region. The facts tell a different tale. Listen to Klaus-Dieter Kroeber:

In the Honduran capital of Tegucigalpa, journalists gained access to a top secret document which once again proves the Washington whitewashers liars. Details have been published yesterday and today, in the last two editions of the bourgeois FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU, and elsewhere.

The state of Honduras, which has a population of 3.7 million, after 2 years when a civilian government is in power again under the banner of strict neutrality after 136 revolutions, has been turned into a veritable arsenal against progressive Nicaragua by the United States.

The approximately 5,000 former National Guard members of Nicaraguan dictator Somoza who had been chased out of the country by the revolution -- these former National Guard members who found refuge in Honduras -- according to the document are staying in 12 precisely identified camps in the border region where they are drilled by North American and other experts for the great strike against the neighboring country. In the meantime, more than 400 armed raids on Nicaragua have been reported, part of a destabilizing campaign for which, according to NEWSWEEK magazine revelations weeks ago, $19 million have been set aside from a special fund of the CIA.

During the past 2 years, 47 mobile training groups of various U.S. military bases, above all from the notorious Fort (?Bragg) of the U.S. Southern Command in the Panama Canal Zone, went to Honduras. The local units there were instructed in counter (?insurgency) operations -- which is combat against guerrillas -- and in communications, weapons maintenance, border patrolling, logistics, medical care, radar, military intelligence work, the maintenance of helicopter engines and other operations.

Within the framework of this military cooperation, Washington delivered large quantities of arms, ammunition and armored vehicles as well as planes for the Air Force to Honduras whose Army has been doubled to a personnel strength of 21,400 since July 1979.

U.S. troops and Honduran task forces in 1981 and 1982 held joint exercises on several occasions, maneuvers which, according to yesterday's edition of the aforementioned newspaper, obviously were aimed at preparing warlike actions against the Republic of Nicaragua. The hitherto most important of these exercises took place in October 1981 under the code name of (?Falcon Vista). In this exercise, 757 U.S. soldiers, several U.S. planes and ships participated. Another joint exercise, called "Combined Deployment," was launched in July 1982 in the border regions infested with Somoza people.

You can see, dear listeners, that the warnings of the Nicaraguan Government indeed are not pulled out of thin air, and it is not without reason that the 309 delegations of the nonaligned states in Managua deal with these machinations which extremely jeopardize peace of the entire region. Honduras whose government, as I said, started out with the claim of neutrality and promulgates that claim even today, thus has ended up on an evil track which was bound to lead to terror against anything progressive even at home.

Thus, rightist death squads carry out bloody chases against all leftist, crimes which are under the direct leadership of the Honduran Armed Forces' supreme commander. The consequence is that in this Central American state, too, insecurity, instability and resistance intensify just as they do in the entire region. And ultimately this will boomerang on the originators, though they definitely did not intend that at all.

AID CONSIGNMENT HANDED OVER IN AFGHANISTAN

AU211013 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Jan 83 p 1

[Text] Kabul (ADN) -- A GDR solidarity consignment was handed over in the capital of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Among other things, it contains medicine and laboratory equipment as well as scientific literature for the University of Kabul. At the same time, solidarity goods of the "Ernst Thaelmann" Pioneer organization were handed over to the youth organization of the country.

HONECKER GREETS DEPUTY STATE SECURITY MINISTER

AU201118 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Jan 83 p 2

[Greetings message from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary to Colonel Gen Markus Wolf, deputy minister of state security, on his 60th birthday]

[Text] Dear Comrade Markus Wolf!

The SED Central Committee conveys the most cordial greetings and congratulations on your 60th birthday.

Your life and all your work are characterized by loyalty to the party of the workers class, by deep friendship with the Soviet Union and the cause of proletarian internationalism.

Having grown up and been educated in the country of Lenin you became a member of the party of the workers class 40 years ago. The Great Fatherland War, the struggle against fascism and war determined and marked your further development. Since then you have fought in various phases of the struggle on behalf of the party directly against imperialism, for peace and socialism. Your efforts have always been directed at fulfilling all assignments of the party with a high performance; you struggle untiringly to implement the decisions of the party.

In your successful work the service units led by you have succeeded in discovering and checking the subversive plans and intentions of the enemy and thus strengthen the struggle for peace and socialism. As deputy minister for state security, as member of the collegium and member of the kreis leadership of the kreis party organization in the ministry you play a considerable role in the development and strengthening of the Ministry of State Security. Through your exemplary work, through constantly using collective experiences and, last but not least, through close cooperation with the party collectives, qualified cadres which are loyal to the party have been trained.

Dear Comrade Markus Wolf! Your day of honor today is an occasion for us to express our party's thanks and appreciation for your many years' work and your constant readiness to act for the protection of the GDR. We wish you health, creative vigor, further successes in the work and all the best in your private life for the future.

With socialist greetings

SED Central Committee

Erich Honecker, general secretary

The State Council and the Council of Ministers of the GDR also convey their congratulations.

At the proposal of the SED Central Committee Politburo and the Presidium of the Council of Ministers of the GDR Erich Honecker, GDR State Council chairman, has awarded Col Gen Markus Wolf, deputy minister for state security, the honorary title Hero of Labor.

SUDDEN STORMS CAUSE EXTENSIVE DAMAGE 18 JAN

AU201346 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 19 January on pages 1 and 2 carries a 650-word ADN/ND report entitled "Storms With Hurricane Strength Over the GDR: Sudden Weather Changes; Storms Claimed One Life; Great Exertions in Repairing Damage". It reviews the damage caused by the storms which swept the GDR on Tuesday, "reaching hurricane strength, particularly on the coast and in the Harz area, with top speeds of up to 37 meters per second, that is, more than 130 kilometers per hour." The report continues: "Hurricane gusts caused local damage to power and telecommunication lines and to buildings. Power outages occurred, particularly in a number of cities and kreise of the Kezirke of Rostock, Schwerin, Neubrandenburg, Magdeburg and Potsdam, as well as in the capital, because of broken poles and power lines. By Tuesday afternoon 65 cases of damage to medium-voltage lines had occurred in Rostock Bezirk alone and 36 damaged lines were repaired on that same day. Lightening hit a transformer plant on the outskirts of Rostock. Most damaged power lines were repaired by Tuesday evening, however."

Fallen trees interrupted traffic on several streetcar and railway lines, the report notes and goes on to say that "the No 158 long distance road in Bad Freienwalde Kreis and country roads, as well as sections of 12 railroad lines, including the Berlin-Frankfurt (Oder), Rathenow-Stendal, Wilhelm-Pieck-Stadt-Gubencottbus sections, the Loewenberg-Altluedersdorf connection and the Potsdam and Helmstedt-Marienborn connection, were termporarily blocked. Damage to trolley lines resulted in disturbances in electric train operations between Magdeburg and Wolmirstedt. Morning traffic was also interrupted on the electrified Bitterfeld-Wolfen stretch and passenger trains had to be rerouted via Dessau." Thanks to the dedicated work of railwaymen and volunteers traffic could be resumed on the afore-mentioned lines in the course of Tuesday, the resport notes.

The storm gusts also caused damage to residential houses, plants and institutions. "It was necessary to reinforce with sandbags a dike in Pudagla. Cranes at building sites and container transshipment sites, particularly in the northern and central bezirke and in Berlin, as well as heavy machinery in surface mining enterprises were temporarily switched off for safety reasons. Reloading operations had to be halted in the seaports where the storm ravaged with undiminished strength until the evening. Ferry traffic on the Sassnitz-Trelleborg and Warnemuende-Gedser Rotyes was interrupted. The Wittow ferry on Ruegen was put out of operation," the report notes.

The same paper on page 8 carries a 350-word ADN/ND report entitled "Damage to Trolley Lines by Falling Trees: Many People Ensured Quick Repair of Damage," listing the damage caused by the storm in Berlin. The report points out in part that "by 2000 hours the Berlin Fire Brigade had been out on 210 emergency calls to remove uprooted trees, broken branches and falling tiles. The storm damages particularly affected the city wards of Friedrichshain, Koepenick, [Berlin] center, and Prenzlauer Berg."

BRIEFS

RAW MATERIAL RECLAMATION -- A new process developed in the Bitterfeld chemical combine allows the reclamation of at least 80 tons of tin a year from sewage waters of industrial plants. The installation currently is being tested in trial runs. [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 20 Jan 83 DW]

JOINT PZPR-ZSL SESSION ON AGRICULTURE HELD

Jaruzelski, Malinowski Chair Session

LD201406 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Over to our reporters at the joint session of the PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee:

The plenum is in progress in the Congress Hall of the Palace of Culture and Science. The plenum, let me recall, began a few minutes after 1000 and is chaired by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and by Roman Malinowski, chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee. Places on the Presidium have been taken by members and candidate members of the Politburo, secretaries of the Central Committee and deputy chairmen and secretaries of the ZSL Supreme Committee. Also present are Henryk Jablonski, Stanislaw Gucwa and Stanislaw Kowalczyk.

Welcoming participants in the plenum, the Central Committee first secretary pointed out that development of agriculture and the countryside is a task of prime importance. It is also a difficult task in the country's present crisis situation and that is why it is such a responsible task.

Next, the participants marked the memory of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev by a minute's silence.

Further in his speech, General Jaruzelski pointed out the role and siginficance of this joint session. He stressed that the joint resolutions of today's session will map out the directions of action for the near future. He also pointed out the documents prepared for today's session.

There has been discussion in the press and at meetings of leading party activists in the countryside and representatives of ZSL Supreme Committee workers in the cities, which gave chances to debate many matters and to prepare materials for today's meeting. The plenum's agenda has been approved, as well as the set of rules for the session. Also, the composition of the Commission on Resolutions and Suggestions was presented.

Jaruzelski Addresses Plenum

LD202324 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1600 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at the joint PZPR-ZSL plenum held in Warsaw on 20 January -- recorded]

[Text] Comrades and colleagues, this is the first joint plenum of the supreme echelons of our two parties. We are devoting it to the key problems of developing agriculture and the food economy. Together we will define the key tasks for our basic echelons and organizations in developing agriculture; in gradually attaining the country's self-sufficiency in food production; and in resolving the economic and social problems in the countryside. This process ought to become an example of creating and consolidating joint activities at all levels and in all echelons. Our present plenum coincides with the second anniversary of the guidelines issued by the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee and the Presidium of the ZSL Supreme Committee concerning the key problems of agricultural policy, agriculture and food economy. Those guidelines defined the principle of unity of Polish agriculture as well as the principle of consolidating the socialized sector and ensuring the permanence and equal treatment of the private agricultural farms.

This found political confirmation in the resolution of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress and the Eighth ZSL Congress. One can stress -- and it is necessary to -- that the party and the ZSL have a socially accepted program for developing agriculture and that this is the foundation of food security for the citizens of our country. We are convinced that the current plenum will enrich this program and give it new impetus; that it will activate the work of the local apparatus both of the party and the ZSL; and that it will express its attitude to concrete assumptions for developing agriculture and the agricultural foodstuffs industry up to 1985 -- and the trends up to 1990.

These assumptions were the subject of broad consultations and numerous press publications. The discussion about them became an integral part of the preparatory work preceding both the 11th PZPR Central Committee plenum and the ZSL Supreme Committee. We are convinced that our joint plenum will open a new, higher stage in allied cooperation; that it will fulfill the hopes placed in it and, above all, will revive the social effort in this sector that is so important for the country and the nation.

The preparatory work for the plenum included consultations in the countryside and in industrial plants, and in other places representative of the working class; members of the central party authorities visited the countryside; individual farmers, members of agricultural production cooperatives, and the work forces of state farms visited agricultural industry plants. Members of the central authorities of both parties, linked professionally with the countryside and with agriculture, visited the work forces of industrial plants concerned with agriculture and the food economy. These consultations consisted of direct conversations with workers and farmers. A more profound and genuine picture of the countryside and town is the achievement which the members of the central authorities of the party and the ZSL bring to the joint plenum.

Report on Agriculture

LD201912 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1210 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Report entitled "Tasks of the Polish United Workers' Party and the United Peasant Party Concerning Agricultural Development and Attainment of Self-Sufficiency in Foodstuffs for the Country", delivered at the joint plenum of the PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee on 20 January 1983 by Zbigniew Michalek, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades and colleagues, the PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee have gathered to hold a joint session for the first time in their history. This event symbolizes the fact that power is exercised in coalition. What is emphasizes above all, however, is the weight of the problem dealt with at today's plenum. Provision of food for the nation is a matter for the entire Polish society. The overriding goal of the joint agrarian policy of the PZPR and the ZSL is to improve the nation's food situation. The way it has to be attained is through increases in all agricultural production. At the same time concern must be shown for the material and social situation of the rural inhabitants. The plenary session is taking place at a difficult time for us all -- a period of profound social and economic crisis. The country will emerge from it gradually.

Burdened as we are with current problems, we pay attention mainly to what is happening now, to our everyday troubles; however, we must also spare a thought for tomorrow. We must think of the future to make it better. At the joint plenum we should adopt directions of work for future years, and beyond.

Let us, for a moment, look back. The elimination of centuries of backwardness is a historical fact. Today there are no overpopulated or improverished villages. Unemployment has been solved. Social inequalities caused by the system have gone, never to return. It was the Communists and radical populists who, during the pre-war period, demanded democratic changes. They organized the struggle of the countryside against exploitation, against injustice, and against divisions -- where, on one hand, you had powerful landowners and clergy and, in the words of an old Polish song, on the other side of the divide were those who toiled hard and maintained themselves and their families with the greatest of difficulties. Servant quarters on landed estates, poverty, hunger, illness, illiteracy -- these were the conditions in which rural workers had to live. This was the picture of the Polish countryside the older generation remembers so well -- a picture immortalized in the literature and art of those years. Facts and figures confirm that that was indeed the case.

The Red Army, with the Polish People's Army fighting alongside it, liberated the country from Hitlerite occupation. Under the leadership of the Communists, a social revolution took place in Poland. Those who belonged to the Polish Workers' Party and radical populists did not just introduce agrarian reforms into practice; they also died for them. There were in the country forces that did not hesitate even to use bullets to defend the old divisions of the poor and the rich, the exploited and the exploiters. During those difficult times the worker-peasant alliance was emerging. The worker in a soldier's uniform, or with an armband stood guard over the new order together with working peasantry. They stood guard over the program that promised a different life in towns and in the countryside.

These words and ideas were so popular that they were also adopted by the poor of the countryside. The PZPR and the ZSL, the successors of the progressive part of the worker and peasant movement, have transformed ideas into deeds. At that time the worker-peasant alliance was expressed not just by the fact that the countryside with what was indispensible for production and life, it was also expressed in an immense promotion of the countryside, which did not have to leave en masse in search of bread and work, but found it at home, on the land formerly belonging to the squires, and in the developing industry in Poland.

Most often workers, including former soldiers, since they were familiar with technology, mounted the steel horses, as one used to call tractors in those days, and removed mines and unexploded bombs. Tilling the land and sowing, they developed the vast fallow land of the times. They cultivated fields in the Polish western lands, regained after centuries. New buildings were constructed from scratch on thr ruins of former farmhand's quarters. Settlements were built for workers on state farms. They created a new agricultural working class. They began many of today's agricultural enterprises. They often constituted the leaven for biological, technological, and social progress in the countryside.

Illiteracy has been eliminated. Education has universally reached the countryside. Books have made their way under the thatched roofs, to old houses, and to the ever more frequently built new ones. Large numbers of peasant youth went to schools. Today a large part of them are part of the working class, working at modern benches. The results of their toil return to the countryside in the form of manufactured and market goods.

The intelligentsia has grown many times. The roots of many scholars, teachers, doctors, engineers, officers are in the peasantry. The advancement of the countryside is due to the fact that the technological and cultural progress of the country is also being created by the labor of the minds and hands of its sons.

The Polish countryside has been embraced by universal health care and the pension system. Electrification has brought light and has linked the countryside to the urban information system -- with the wide world. New roads have been built. Transportation has reached the countryside on a wide scale. An important part in this advancement was played by the countryside itself, which was forming cooperative and farming organizations, which took an active part in the work of the people's councils and committees, and in developing social deeds. These activities were led by members of the PZPR and ZSL.

The vast, positive changes in our country, including the countryside, are the work of socialism and cannot be questioned by anybody.

Comrades and colleagues! Agriculture and the food economy play [words indistinct] of the national economy, pays its ancillary role for the entire nation.

Every year this task becomes more difficult, because in the post-war years there are 13 million more Poles. Every year the number increases by 300,000. On the other hand there is no increase, but a decrease of 50,000 hectares of arable land, which has been used for urban development, expansion of industry, road building, and development of the countryside itself.

In the 1940's we had 80 acres of farmland to feed each Pole. Now there are 53, and in 1990 there will be 47 acres [words indistinct]. This is a sufficient amount. There are countries with less available land that feed their citizens better than we do. They have highly developed industries; but at the same time they possess a well-developed food economy.

Polish agriculture had been discharging its duty to feed the citizen relatively well until the beginning of the 1970's. I say relatively because it was feeding a smaller number of citizens, less abundantly but adequately. [Words indistinct] in later years was the consumption of meat [words indistinct] per capita. Agriculture was self-sufficient since the profits from farm produce exceeded agriculture-related imports.

The 1970's brought fundamental changes in the program for the development of the country and its prospects. Agriculture was given an opportunity to expand and increase output. The 15th PZPR Central Committee plenum and the 7th ZSL Supreme Committee plenum in 1974 adopted a comprehensive program for the development of agriculture. It took into account both the food requirements of the country as well as the needs of agriculture for means of production.

In the following years that program was overwhelmed by other priorities. The accelerated development of industry was forced through. As a result of this, the share of agriculture in investment outlays decreased. The supplies of agricultural machinery, construction materials, fertilizers, and plant protection agents were far below requirements. The country's economy began to absorb more and more imports. The food economy followed suit. An increase in the consumption of meat -- rarely seen in the world -- of as much as 18 kg per person during the 1970's was mainly based on the import of grain and fodder. The construction of farm buildings, mainly in the socialized sector, was subordinated to that trend. Poultry production was developed on the basis of imported corn. The pressure on the food market grew. The food prices, frozen throughout the entire decade, made it relatively cheap. The social base of management contracted. Agricultural self-management played a smaller and smaller role. The system of dictates decided arbitrarily on production trends and on the results of socialized agriculture.

The income of the rural population worsened. The remunerativeness of the countryside decreased. The PZPR and the ZSL openly made a critical analysis of the failures in the implementation of that agricultural policy. In December, 1980, at a joint session of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium a comprehensive assessment of the state of agriculture was made and decisions -- known as the guidelines of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium -- were made on the key problems in agricultural policy, agriculture, and the food economy.

It was stated that, in the past period, the fact was not taken into sufficient consideration that agriculture and the food economy were an integral part of the entire national economy; as a consequence, the results of agriculture were not decided by the farmers alone but to a great extent by industry and also other sectors of the national economy. It was recognized that Polish agriculture is poor and the peasant farm, integrated by numerous links with the planned economy, is a lasting unit in our national economy.

The agricultural policy is also unified. It guarantees the equal development of individual sectors of agriculture. The criterion for assessing farms, however, is and will be the size of production and sales, in the first instance to the state, (?calculated) in units of area and [words indistinct] conditions.

Equal right of access to investments, means of production, credits and other state aid will be available to all farms. Everyone who can and wants to work on the land can be profoundly convinced that nobody will put obstacles in his way. He will receive the best possible all-round help and assistance the people's state can afford. There should always and everywhere be respect for the farmers personal and professional dignity.

Vladimir Lenin, at the Eighth Congress of the Russian Communist Party, the Bolsheviks, in a report on work in the countryside, said: The peasant needs urban industry; he cannot live without it; and industry is in our hands. If we tackle the issue properly, then the peasant will be grateful to us always for bringing to him from the town those products, those implements, that bring culture. All this is brought to him not by exploiters, not by landowners but by working people just like him, comrades, whom he values exceedingly highly but from a practical point of view. He values only the practical help, rejecting, absolutely correctly, commands and orders from above. First of all, help, and then try to gain trust.

If we go about this matter in the proper way, if we do it correctly, if every step, every one of our [words indistinct] in the supply (?shphere) in every organization, if our every step is attentively checked out from this point of view, then we will win the peasants' trust. Only then will we be able to go further. Now we ought to help him, give him advice. This will not be the order of a commander, but the advice of a comrade. Then the peasant will be totally on our side.

Though they were uttered so long ago, Lenin's words about a worker-peasant alliance are understood and bear witness to the fact of how universal the principles of the socialist bonds between the town and countryside are. The aptness of Lenin's reflections, which are at the same time fundamental principles, is reflected in the statements of the common guidelines; their timeliness in our Polish reality was later endorsed by the Eighth ZSL Congress and the Ninth PZPR Extraordinary Congress. Their resolutions formulated the basic assumptions of the agricultural policy, which signify: creating the permanent material foundations for the development of agriculture; the profitability of production; the equal rights of the sectors and the guarantee that each will be developed; raising the efficiency of agriculture's productive potential; self-management; improving the living conditions for farmers and rural inhabitants.

The ZSL Congress, particularly the ninth extraordinary congress, participated in a period of acute political struggle. The political adversary was striving to destroy the existing state institutions and to paralyze the economy. The worse the better! Such an intention inspired those who initiated the excessive, unjustified wage demands; the work stoppages, strikes and demonstrations for even the most trival reason. We still feel the effects of this today.

The weakening of our position in the world caused us to be ousted from some of the traditional foreign markets. Those who instigated these actions benefited from this, and even today they do not stint on their propaganda political attacks, pressures, and economic sanctions against us. They are endeavoring the interfere in our internal affairs.

Part of the countryside had also become an arena of political struggle. Attempts were made to antagonize it, to make it quarrel; attempts were made to erase all that the countryside has achieved in People's Poland. It was not the closest neighbors, but predominantly people introduced from outside, from outside the countryside -- and sometimes even the owners of the largest farms -- who occupied the fields of the state farms and agricultural production cooperatives. They received help from the outside to restore social relations which have once and for all been thrown out of the unknown of history. This precisely expressed the counterrevolutionary character of their intentions and actions.

It was said that the solidarity of the worker and peasant consists in eliminating the middlemen in transporting food and in a goods-for-goods exchange. These views amount to putting the clock of civilization back by whole centuries, to sanctioning anarchy on the market. No so long ago the humanitarian-sounding but illusory slogan was launched about the fraternal feeding of one worker family by a rural family. Thus, in essence an appeal was made for the starving of a considerable part of the community; because after all, there are many more urban families. At the same time the Polish farmer who would feed more than one family was [word indistinct] however, such slogans did not find a response among most farmers.

The destructive actions disorganized the market, including the agricultural market, the food market. The pressures and demands meant that while there was a realistic goods quota at our disposal, it was merely moved around, thus diminishing the allocations for some regions to the benefit of others. In this extremely difficult situation, arising to a great extent from the (?events) of 1980, the state -- by introducing rationing -- took upon itself the obligation to supply the market with food products.

The government tried at all costs -- including very expensive summary import -- to provide indispensable good. At the same time steps were taken to prevent decline in animal production by continued import of large quantities of grain and fodder. Procurement prices had been increased, thus clearly increasing the profitability of agricultural production. In order to stem dimishing procurement, efforts were made by various, though not always effective, steps such as linked procurement and frequent price changes. The introduction of martial law prevented national calamity, including the unity of the countryside. The countryside's attitude almost generally accepted decisions made to defend the calm, order, and durability of the socialist state. Thus, the Polish countryside once again proved its patriotic responsibility.

Esteemed assembly, the program for developing the country and leading it out of the crisis was presented by the resolution of the ninth PZPR Extraordinary Congress. The program has received full and strong political support from the ZSL and the SD. The program was supported by all forces striving toward national accord and toward revival of the supreme values of our system.

Martial law did not slow down renewal; the PZPR and ZSL fully supported the civic committees of national rebirth emerging from the grassroots, and they initiated, through their parliamentary representatives, progressive Sejm bills. Economic reform introduced by the government met with broad social support. Today we may say how much was done both for agriculture and toward feeding the nation in circumstances which were not anticipated in 1980 while guidelines were being prepared, during the ZSL Congress, nor in 1981 during the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress.

The principles of the unity of Polish agriculture are confirmed by the present policy. The Sejm bills of March 1982 created legal guarantees for individual peasant property, and the recognition of individual farms as a permanent and fully legal factor in our economy. The Sejm also adopted new bills concerning the protection of arable and forestry land, and consolidation of land. No one can justify and guarantee land which is poorly managed by inefficient farmers. The principle of land for the best farm managers must be observed.

There is growing interest in purchasing land from the state land fund, from neighbors, and from those who are no longer able to run farms. The process of solving problems with regard to arable land on state farms and agricultural cooperatives is nearing completion, and thus their management is being rationalized. The profitability of agricultural production has been ensured by considerable increases in procurement prices; incomes of farmers have been brought up to the level of the nonagricultural workforce.

Possible annual changes in procurement prices at the beginning the of the agricultural economic year are being studied. Agricultural self-management has achieved a new high status. The law of [word indistinct] October on farmers' unions and their organization grants them broad rights to represent and defend the interests of the countryside, and to help in shaping and implementing agricultural policy. Rural cooperatives now have a new cooperative law which provides the basis for the restoration of an authentic cooperative movement, and which does not restrict it to trade activities alone. State farms and agricultural production cooperatives have begun work on the basis of the principles of the reform, the first in the national (?economy). The assessments that have been made indicate an improvement in management, and the adaption of production to the conditions and opportunities at one's disposal. In a very difficult economic situation, a new system of social insurance for farmers and their families has been adopted. This shows how seriously and bindingly the problems of the countryside are being treated, how deeds match words.

Despite the difficult conditions and the great need in other areas, fuel supplies to the countryside have undergone decisive improvement. Arears in supplies from previous years have been eliminated. The norms for the purposes of daily life have been raised. This is due to the good work by the miners, who have won the respect and esteem of the Polish people. Large quantities of wood for burning have also been placed at the disposal of farmers. Almost 5 million tons of cement has been purchased, which satisfied present rural needs; however, supplies of other building materials do not meet the needs of the rural market. Supplies of mineral fertilizers have dropped, their use amounting to 179 kilograms per hectare in 1982. There was progress in the use of pesticides -- their use continues to be low, but the amount of the active constituent per hectare has grown (?from 0.5) kilograms to 0.9 kilograms in 1980. [as heard] This is deliberate, for the use of pesticides effectively influences the final size of the plant crop. Supplies of machines, equipment and spare parts have not grown to the expected degree. The government's operational programs, especially in 1982, nevertheless averted the threat of a still greater drop in their production.

In 1982 there were many more machines and much more equipment, some produced by factories which hitherto had not dealt with production for agriculture. Farmers have recently been shown prototypes of new tractors for small farms, but shortage of spare parts is still a problem and many tractors and machines are out of order because of this. This crisis is one reason for the fall in production of not only the means of production for agriculture but of market goods. Rural areas feel these shortages as painfully as urban areas, especially as regards shortages of rubber footwear necessary for work in the field and on the farm. Issues connected with supplies to the countryside and agriculture will be discussed in a broader manner in today's government report.

Comrades and colleagues, there are 18,910,000 hectares of arable land in Poland. The major part of this soil is light and sandy. The fact that there is relatively little rain means that conditions for production are not very good. Almost 75 percent of the arable land belongs to the private sector of agriculture; 19.4 percent belongs to state farms; over 4 percent belongs to production cooperatives; and agricultural circles have less than 1 per cent. For many years, cereal crops amounted to about 25 quintals per hectare. Last year, which was mainly favorable for cereals and sugar beets because of climatic factors, the cereal crop amounted to 26.1 quintals from 1 hectare. Their procurement for consumption purposes has so far reached about 2.7 million tons. In past years about 9 million tons of cereals and fodder were imported annually; last year, less than 5 million tons were imported. Sugar beets crops vary a lot. Last year it amounted to 306 quintals; however, the sugar content was high, making it possible to produce over 1.8 million tons of sugar in the recently completed sugar campaign.

Potatoes -- so important in our menu and, at the same time, so precious as fodder -- did not crop well; 147 quintals per hectare, while the average over many years was over 180 quintals. Rape is our country's fundamental oleaginous plant. It is cultivated mainly on state farms, and gives crops amounting to about 18 quintals per hectare. The amount procured last year does not cover our needs. Yields of fodder crops were low because of drought.

Last year we had less than 12 million cattle, including 5.8 million cows; however, their milk yield was low -- 2,600-2,700 liters each per year. Over 9.3 billion liters of milk were procured through dairy cooperatives, similar to the amount procured during the previous year. The number of pigs last year was 19.5 million. Meat procurement amounted to only 1,892,000 tons. This was the second year running for low procurement. Such an agricultural situation is the result of a curtailment of imports of cereals and fodder and leads to potatoe crops and grass harvests being drastically weaker.

The figures listed above are necessary in order to be able to answer the often posed question: Can we feed ourselves on our own? This question has to be answered clearly and honestly. At the present level of consumption, and taking into account the present level of production and management of agricultural produce, it is not possible. Is hunger awaiting us? No. Polish agriculture is potentially capable of feeding its citizens. We want to attain this in the shortest possible period. This depends on us all. Last year the government spent almost $1 billion mainly on food imports so as not to lower the level of consumption; however, a drop in production in the economy as a whole and the country's existing debts restricted our cash-purchasing capabilities to the minimum; and at present we can purchase food only with cash.

You get to know your best friends when facing hardship. We are experiencing friendship in practice from the socialist states. Of decisive importance are deliveries from the Soviet Union. Soviet natural gas, ammonia, and apatites are the raw materials for our mineral fertilizer factories; they make our soil fertile. In Polish agriculture, both socialized and private, numbers of Soviet tractors, machinery, and tools are in use.

Last year we received considerable aid for grain in the form of a loan; our Soviet comrades have decided to dispense with its repayment. At present we are also counting on additional deliveries. In the autumn, new, highly glutenous varieties of Soviet (?grain) were sown in our fields. Increased deliveries of these seeds have been ensured for this and following years.

This cannot be a substitute for our own work. We have the potential, and we must, in as short a time as possible, feed ourselves. In agriculture, in view of the long production cycle, changes do not take place quickly. We are striving to increase the quantity of the food we produce and consume, but, for a certain time we must reconcile ourselves to the present reduced -- by comparison with the previous years -- consumption of meat. Meat, fish, eggs, and milk are essential as food in view of the animal protein they contain. A considerable amount of this protein, especially for adults, can be replaced by vegetable protein contained in legume crops and also from bread made from flour with a high gluten content.

It has been ascertained beyond a shadow of doubt that it is better to be economical with that which has already been produced than to invest in increased production. For example, technological neglience can squander [word indistinct] production during storage processing. With our food situation as difficult as it is, we must treat this as a crime. Much depends on work organization. In this area, too, there is much to be gained or lost. Everything depends on the quality of work, on the honesty and conscientiousness of people. A considerable proportion of the losses which occur could be avoided by careful work. It is enough to make a grain-carrying vehicle watertight, to cover it with a tarpaulin, or to repair a leaking roof. Often the simplest method to avoid losses in the storage of grain is to sell to state warehouses.

Our agriculture has at its disposal huge quantities of vegetable and animal products. With a potato harvest amounting to around 40 million tons, a 1 percent decrease in losses would allow us to feed almost an extra 50,000 pigs. Most losses occur in the process of preparing fodder for the livestock; they are estimated at around 30 percent, sometimes more. It is also worth remembering that the correct crushing of grain earmarked for fodder permits its enhanced assimilation by an animal's organism.

One's imagination finds it hard to grasp 9 billion liters of purchased milk. Here we are not just dealing with quantitative changes. Obviously, in order to reduce losses of this kind, there has to be expenditure on ventilators, drying plants, coolers, and storage space. Such a tendency in investment is deserving of support of favorable credit conditions and of provision of the necessary materials. One also has to consider as a loss of this kind the fact that vegetables we currently cultivated, such as potatoes and sugar beets, contain a low percentage of their most important compentent -- starch or sugar. We must abandon certain quantitative indices, deeply rooted in our consciousness, which express themselves in the mass of vegetables harvested from a single hectare. In changing (?this) criterion we harvest from a single hectare the largest amount of sugar, starch, or protein in cereals and other vegetables cultivated for consumption and for fodder. A gain here will be a saving in land too, since the same amount of the final product will be obtained from a smaller area.

Similar changes in criteria are being made in animal production. We need a lot of milk, but from a lower number of higher yielding cows. Existing varieties of vegetables possessing the desired parameters should be introduced into agricultural practice on the broadest possible scale. Agricultural science has provided a certain number of new varieties of vegetable and more (?higher yielding) varieties of [word indistinct]. One also has to utilize international scientific achievements, the experiences and results of our friends, especially those who farm in similar climatic conditions. Further intensification of agricultural production is needed. Throughout the world this process requires expenditure, the means of production.

Agriculture produces some of these resources for itself. They include seed and breeding material. In autumn of last year, however, a large portion of the seed prepared was not purchased by farmers, to whom valuable livestock is also sold with difficulty. In expressing regret that these farmers did not value the fruit of creative activity, we must remove the causes of this state of affairs. One sometimes has to decide to take a step which on more than one occasion has been criticized -- namely, to renew subsidies to those means of production of biological progress, on the assumption that high prices were the main reason for few purchases. Institutions that do the selling must teach themselves active trade. So far they have primarily concentrated on the distribution of their goods to parish services according to a list drawn up by employees.

Bearing in mind the production possibilities of the fertilizer industry, its technical condition, and its dependence on foreign raw materials, there will be no big increase in mineral fertilizer supplies in the immediate future. One has to recognize this truth. In the course of the last decade, the stagnation of the harvest -- despite the increased use of fertilizer -- is connected with excessive acidity in the soil and with the low application of lime and magnesium. In this case we have our own raw materials. Many waste products contain lime, and often magnesium, too. We must start a campaign, beginning with an assessment of the acidity in the soil in every field. In order to do this we appeal for help to scientific workers and student youth, to the teachers and pupils of the agricultural colleges. The ministries interested in the production and application of lime will define the possibilities for acquiring, supplying, and spreading.

The use of pesticides increases in line with production by our industry of new kinds. We have an abundance of sulfur and copper, and on the basis of these raw materials, supplies of pesticides and insecticides have already been increased.

Many specialist preparations required for the protection of plants we will not be able to produce ourselves. We will not be able to do away with imports, which will be characterized by great effectiveness. Lack of investment in the chemical industry demonstrates how much should be done here, and the necessity of its development. Water conditions on large areas of arable land demand regulation by appropriate amelioration work. In order to make the best use of available resources we must first of all ameliorate land that can provide high production increase with relatively low outlays. This mainly concerns grassland, and first of all basic amelioration. Unfortunately, resources earmarked for amelioration have been recently reduced. Together with decentralization of amelioration enterprises, resources have been handed over to voivodship budgets. The requirements of amelioration and water supply for farmers and agriculture are not being taken seriously, losing out against other necessities of the voivodships. We appeal to farmers, particularly to councilors of voivodship councils, to oppose this. Due to the importance of the problem and growing delays, the most successful solution will be to recognize amelioration as an investment of decisive importance and to include it in government orders.

Mechanization in agriculture is not only replacing the work of animals, it is a chance to do work better in accordance with agrotechnical demands. Our agriculture uses about 650,000 tractors. This means one tractor for every 28 hectares of arable land. In the socialized economy, there is only one tractor for nearly 37 hectares. In all, our agriculture is fairly saturated with mechanization. The development of tractor industry is being continued in Ursus. Despite the fact that the project is being delayed, nearly 58,000 new tractors reinforced our agriculture last year. What is unsatisfactory is that so far the production of accompanying machinery has not been synchronized with tractor production.

Government operational programs produced production increases of numerous machinery; however, there is still a shortage of spare parts. The weakest link in the supply system is the delivery of tires and batteries. But this is one side of the issue.

In view of the considerable shortages one does not have to convince anybody of the importance of the proper exploitation of available equipment. Unfortunately, we come across numerous cases of technical barbarism and illiteracy. Such people cannot handle machinery. In the system of remuneration the way equipment is used should be taken into consideration. On the other hand, due to exceptionally changeable conditions of exploitation of agricultural machinery, higher quality machinery is required.

Not all farmers will own tractors. We will never be able to produce the quantity, and it would be a waste of resources. It is necessary to organize agricultural services to satisfy demand. Agricultural cooperatives have distanced themselves from the village. Their parish centers are often bureaucratic, and, due to the distance, often sluggish in performing their services. Services are often performed carelessly and not on time.

Changes in organizational structures are now taking place. The inventive spirit is being aroused. The reform being carried out in the agricultural circles is teaching effectiveness. That is why in certain parishes some of the equipment comes back to the countryside, to agricultural circles which carry out economic activities. Popularization of the best solutions in this respect ought to be the duty of the union of agricultural circles and organizations as well as associations and cooperatives. There should be changes in the quality of animal production, especially those which would improve its effectiveness. Plant production, and the production of fodders in particular, determines the number of livestock and the size of animal production. This is a requirement for our self-sufficiency. Of course, exchange of goods is necessary: Exports are necessary in order to purchase what is not available in our country or what is not profitable to produce. We do not need and we do not have to invest in the construction of new inventory points. We have plenty of them. [sentence indistinct] When fodder production increases, it will become necessary to reopen existing points.

Comrades and colleagues, man determines whether the existing potential is exploited; whether losses are reduced and production is increased. Farmers and employees of the food economy determine this. A third of our work force is connected with agriculture. Almost 4 million people work on private farms; 530,000 people work on state farms; 190,000 on cooperatives; 213,000 in agricultural circles. There are almost 2.8 million farms with an average area of 5 hectares and 40 ares. This great army includes very different people. They are employed in various jobs which constitute agricultural farms. They face various soil and climate conditions. They are of different ages and have different qualifications. That is why there is no one universal recipe for the development of agriculture. Its characteristic feature is high employment -- about 5 million people.

On private farms there are 20 people per 100 hectares of the arable land. On state agricultural farms there is half that amount of land, however, these are dry statistics. It is necessary to take into account the fact that as much as 77 percent of those employed are over the retirement age. Also, taking into account shortages of equipment in agriculture, this situation is indicative of shortages of fully capable workers. In connection with this unfavorable age structure the level of education is low. Outside agriculture, 65 percent of all workers have more than a primary education. In agriculture, on the other hand, only 29 percent meet that standard.

Almost 24 percent of those people employed in agriculture do not have a basic education. In many cases, there is a lack of agricultural employees who have either general or vocational preparation of even an elementary level. This constitutes a fundamental barrier in implementing progress in agricultural production. At present, in order to attain high production that guarantees profitability, we not only need knowledge of crop cultivation, but also familiarity with the requirements for cultivating various vegetables. The chemical means applied in agriculture and the even more broadly introduced machinery also require high qualifications.

Research indicates that farmers with appropriate preparation achieve 30 percent higher production rates. In view of this, one of the fundamental conditions for growth in the countryside's productivity is that young, educated, enterprising people remain in the countryside. The legal and financial conditions have been created which favor (?such) young people taking up this work. This will be enhanced by an increase in the influx of the means of production, particularly machinery. The conditions have been created for the taking over and purchasing land for all sectors. Though difficult, the farming vocation gives much satisfaction to those who appreciate the freedom of making decisions while having the possibility of implementing them

Comrades and colleagues, the scale of our production reserves is illustrated by the difference in the results attained in the various farms, villages and voivodships. For example, good results -- I would say even very good production results -- are achieved by Poznan and Opole Voivodships. But first, they achieve better results given worse production conditions, which include the quality of the soil, the climate, the configuration of the terrain, the water (?situation). Zielona Gora Voivodship occupies 31st place when assessing production conditions, whereas Lublin Voivodship occupies 6th place. On the other hand, the production results of both of these voivodships are very similar and fluctuate within the national average. The same results -- almost the worst in Poland -- are achieved by Krakow and Radom Voivodships. And yet Krakow occupiesthird place on the production conditions scale and Radom is only 28th.

These differences are primarily caused by the different agricultural preparation, different agricultural culture. Also, the agraian structure is different. The southern voivodships possess more worker-peasant farms where production for their own needs is widespread. These differences indicate that considerable reserves still exist which can be better extracted and mobilized than previously done.

The worker-peasant farms often arouse much controversry. Their owners are criticized both by the countryside and by the workers. This criticism is justified only in relations to those who do not acquit themselves well of either their agricultural or their workers' obligations. In general farms with less than 3 hectares have a high production rate. On the other hand, the larger worker-peasant farms -- given the present level of technical agriculture equipment -- have lower production; their owners, tired by work, often cope less well with their duties at the factory.

There are also farms in this vocational group with areas of 10 or more hectares. They frequently have low production and their land is treated as a capital investment. Their owners face the necessity of making a choice of profession.

The classic notion of large, wealthy farms and small, poor farms is being reevaluated. At present, the small farm that deals in intensive production in market gardening, fruit farming, special cultures, or animal production can achieve financial results that are better than those of many-hectare farms which have lower quality soil. The large demands for all agricultural products allows the farmer to choose his type of production in accordance with natural and economic conditions. Agricultural production and the trends within it are shaped by needs, but also by the agricultural and food industry and the rural cooperatives, which influence agriculture. The reform introduced in agricultural industry requires it to possess sufficient extra raw material supplies for production. The organization and formation of this backup is one of the duties of industry itself, or is placed in the hands of the institutions that function in the countryside, usually the cooperatives.

Uneven siting of the processing plants at great distances from the raw materials' source causes a deterioration in the economic results and contributes to increasing losses and, sometimes, to waste. That is why it is necessary that the production forces be increased; particularly in following industries: dairy, cereals and milling, sugar, potato, and tobacco. More storage and cooling space is needed. This would make it possible to improve the management of food, as well as to create the necessary reserves to bridge the times of plenty and the times of shortage.

At present certain sectors of the food industry are working almost uninterrupted in order to meet the current demand for their products. These hard-working work forces deserve a word of appreciation. The sugar and oil industries and the milk cooperatives, had their own organizational and advisory service years ago. This was a model in which the specialist, in direct contact with the producer, was also his adviser. The results of his work could be seen in the quantity, and frequently in the quality, too, of the raw material purchased. That was a good system. We are currently reinstituting it. There is a need for advisers in all states; including those in which the standard and preparation of the farmers is higher than here. About 25,000 persons work in the agricultural services in the parishes and in the voivodship centers of agricultural progress. Some of them fulfill office [word indistinct] functions. The majority of them provide advice. The effects of their work are not generally satisfactory, however.

This results to a considerable degree from inadequate vocational preparation for the fulfillment of such a responsible function. In the parish agricultural service, around 15 percent of persons employed have higher education; among the employees at voivodship agricultural process centers, this percentage amounts to around 35 percent. Many women employees work in very difficult field conditions. Amost 25 are young people who do not have the necessary practice so essential in this procession. Not many people possess economic-agricultural training. The implementation and spread of agricultural progress often fails to take into account the specific nature of the parish or the village; such error also emerges in planning the [word indistinct] most frequently established at voivodship level.

The so-called experimental [wdrozeniowe] farms, on which most advisors work, do not have appropriate recognition, and their results are not known throughout the village. Over the past few years the number of agricultural training courses has decreased. This was caused, among other things, by the social unrest; but to a greater degree by the avoidance of direct contact between the advisory services and farmers. The forms of vocational training tested successfully in the past, that is, the young farmer's groups, the general winter trianing, and qualification courses, must still continue to be the fundamental forms for propagating agricultural education.

It is necessary to create objective criteria for assessing the work of people employed in an advisory capacity. Those having the enthusiasm, the appropraite qualifications, should remain; a predisposition toward carrying out this work is essential. Young graduates from agricultural academies must be allowed to work a practical production training period of several years' duration -- to be treated as an extention of vocational training. For this cadre it is also necessary to ensure appropriate working pay, and dwelling conditions -- conditions for attracting the best people for this work.

We remind the regional adminsitrations, the voivodship offices, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy, of their organizational role and responsibility in this sphere. The ministry's research-scientific backup comprises 32 units. We have nine higher agricultural academies. However, general agricultural practice does not benefit from the effective influence of the agricultural sciences, the reason for this being the small amount of scientific dissertations submitted for implementation. In the 5-year period of 1976-80, out of the completed 2,500 scientific works within the framework of applied sciences, only about 12 percent were on subjects submitted or implemented in the sphere of material production.

The lack of appropriate cooperation between scientific points and voivodship centers of agricultural progress meant that only to a small extent did the latter implement the subjects offered by scientific and research centers.

The agricultural sciences are not of decisive significance in the adoption of economic decisions. It is possible that this, too, arises from their weakness, but, mainly, it arises from the barriers in the system of applying its achievements. The economic mechanisms created at present will force science to be more effective. We are too far behind other states as far as our agricultural results are concerned. Our needs are too great for us not to appreciate science, agricultural education, and good examples. A good example is the most effective method of persuasion. Examples of biological and technological progress should be provided by state agricultural farms. Their effect on agriculture as a whole, through the production and reproduction of seed material, the breeding of animal stocks, and the application of contemporary methods of production, have to be more effective. There are already many such state enterprises along with cooperative enterprises that are worthy of imitation. A highly qualified cadre employed there has to leave his farms in order to share his experiences with others.

The role of state agricultural farms and agricultural production cooperatives in the food production market is significant. They provide one-third of the total cereals for consumption and over 30 percent of the animal stock. Apart from that, they are the main producers of grain seed. The reform to which they have been introduced is conducive to improving their efficiency. It will be necessary, without undermining in any way the principles of the reform, to undertake a review of the economic and financial instruments existing in that sector, because their financial obligations are, in some cases, greater than those of private farmers. Agricultural and food industry factories need a similar economic review because their specific conditions include seasonal production, the need to gather large raw material resources, and different cost structure.

Comrades and colleagues, the public -- of which the majority comes from the countryside -- knows and respects the diligence of farmers; however, the professional dignity and social status of farmers will mainly depend on how they will deal with their supreme function, that is how they will feed the public. Until now, all activities in the economic and social sphere are aimed at an average farmer. Laws treat everybody equally; however, this is not the picture in our rural areas.

As in every community, alongside the overwhelming majority of good, hard-working farmers, we also have farmers who manage things badly and often produce for their private needs alone. Not every scrap of soil is being exploited properly. Many of those enterprises inventoried had low production yields. One encounters farmers who sell their produce to traders and profiteers. It is those farmers who raise the loudest demands for the means of production, which after all are purchased from the state. They stand in line for bread. The private farmers who for years have been selling their agricultural produce to the state, the agricultural workers on state farms, and the members of the productive cooperatives consider a situation that permits some people to get rich quick, without justification, to be reprehensible. The central figure for the state administration, the cooperative and service authorities, must be the good and conscientious farmer. The good farmer is the man who, using his workshop to the full, has integrated it by means of numerous links -- economic ones in particular -- with the national economy. Such farmers should not just be surrounded with respect. It also has to be made worth the while of such a farmer. Among other things the rural cooperative must give priority to providing services to such a farmer and must organize the collection of produce without running the risk of wasting time. Farmers like this must have priority in the execution of services.

The motivation to develop production and procurement must be improved. The countryside needs an economic system that guarantees the profitability of production, a credit system that makes it possible to invest in farms and modernize them, and a tax system that stimulates production and evens out the existing climatic and soil differences between the regions and farms.

A contract system organized by the processing industry and the rural cooperatives is needed -- one which guarantees profits and a supply of seed and other means of production. Contracts must guarantee the continuity of production and provide for sale.

The guidelines of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium, and the resolution of the ninth party congress stated that a permanent element in our economy is represented by individual family farms of working peasants integrated into that economy in an all-round fashion. This permanence ought to be confirmed by the constitutional record. However, the land is a general national asset. It is irreplaceable in feeding the nation. Its proper utilization cannot be of indifference to anyone. The land must feed both the peasant and the worker -- all workers, the whole nation. We give our guarantees to agriculture of this kind.

Esteemed comrades, the initiator of the social and economic policy is the state. The policy's active implementation depends, however, on how it is introduced and realized in the field. There are many examples indicating that the activeness [words indistinct] the good activity of the administration liberates the existing reserves. This is expressed in the management and exploitation of even small areas of water for fish production, which supplements our basic diet, and in the creation of new, and the increase in size of existing employees' allotments.

In the parishes, where the people's activities have led to the emergence of small processing works, cooperative, and craft works, their inhabitants live better. This is not the case everywhere. For many years agricultural cooperatives have been transformed into trade cooperatives and have stopped organizing production beneficial to their members. Conditions now exist for favorable transformations. The vitality and effectiveness of the cooperative self-managements' work depends mainly on the people's activity.

The Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth in many parishes is becoming the platform not only for an exchange of thought and opinion, but also constitutes an important element in the process of profound democratic changes. It makes initiative and action possible for all those who want things to be better and who will not wait for an improvement with folded arms. There is room for useful initiatives from all the circles of the rural community -- from believers and nonbelievers.

The government submitted the various concepts of the national socioeconomic plan through 1985 and the preliminary assumptions for the years 1986-1990 for social assessment and discussion. The concept chosen pointed out that the problem of feeding the nation is the most significant. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy presented a draft program for the development of agriculture and the food processing industry. It was given preliminary consideration by the government with participation by representatives of the countryside and science. The social discussion on the direction of the proposed solutions still continues. It confirms that possibilities exist for accelerating the achievement of food self-sufficiency for the country.

This is proved in practice by the results -- already being achieved -- of production, and by the high yield of farms in such voivodships as Leszno, Poznan or Opole. It must be added that the share of the agriculture-food-production system in the overall investment in the national economy amounts in the current year to 28.1 percent. This departs only slightly from the adopted assumptions, which in the coming years must be consistently realized. Nevertheless, it is not possible to achieve an improvement in one branch of the national economy -- namely agriculture -- without growth in the entire economy.

Over the last 3 years the national income has fallen by 30 percent. In order to be able to make a fruitful apportionment, the first thing one has to do is create this income and increase it through the concerted effort of the whole of society.

Comrades and colleagues, the aspiration systematically to improve the working and living conditions of farmers is an inseparable part of our policy. People do not live better in the countryside, they live differently. The farmer has less free time, inferior access to education and culture, poorer health care. But as a producer of food he is in a better position to supply himself with food. He makes his own independent decisions about his own workshop. The standard of schooling is lower in the countryside and teaching is less effective. There are many difficulties with the transportation of pupils, the didactic base is poorer, and the shortage of teachers is greater than in the town. The need to eliminate the considerable differences in educational standards indicates a large and urgent task for local administrations, rural schools, agricultural services, youth unions, and the farmers' self-management bodies. One's greatest concern is the lack of housing for teachers and employees of the agricultural and health service.

Connecting the resources of the state with the initiative of the countryside and with social funds may accelerate a solution to the present difficulties. It is essential that nursery education and kindergarten organization expand. The education system aims to provide an equal standard of education for the young of the town and the countryside, although the starting conditions for rural youth beginning studies continues to be worse. For this reason, starting this year, the introduction of appropriate preferential treatment for these young people is proposed. This applies in particular to agricultural and pedagogic studies, graduates of which would return to the countryside. A wise conception of the preprofessional orientation of rural youth is needed. The practice of restricting or halting the financing of club and community center activities by agricultural institutions, and in particular by the rural cooperatives, has to be termed short-sighted. A cultural desert is no place for shaping the social attitudes required by the cooperative and self-management movement, and thus also by the productive activity of the countryside. The development of cultural activity can and ought to be a particularly important field for the work of the youth (?organization), the Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP] and the Union of Rural Youth [ZMW]. One agriculture means joint utilization by the whole countryside of state farm and cooperative clubs, community centers, nursery schools, and health centers -- sharing links, not division.

Women in the countryside reconcile their duties to the family, to bringing up their children with daily hard work. Particularly strong links bind them to their farms. They, above all, need an improvement in living conditions, and women in particular ought to feel the effects of our efforts. Women members of organizations have already done much good. Rural housewives play a particular part: They initiate the creation of centers for the modern housewife. Here young girls learn the culture of everyday life, hygiene, health care, diet, and above all, how to rear children.

The further development of education, culture, recreation, and the improvement of social conditions will render life in the country more attractive. This is connected with young people remaining in the countryside, as well as the chance for young people to return from the town to the countryside.

We must improve health and hygiene care for rural populations. A serious difficulty in this area is constituted by the shortage of doctors and auxilliary medical personnel, as well as -- despite some progress -- the still inadequate network of health centers. Recently the necessary salary preferences and means of transportation have been ensured for the rural health service. The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare has worked out, and is implementing, a program for constructing rural health services, the emergence of which is often speeded up by the social initiatives of the rural areas.

Care for the sick, the lonely, and disabled must be improved. The application of benefits from the social welfare fund has been extended to people facing a difficult material situation. On 14 December 1982, the Sejm of the Polish Poeples Republic passed a new act on pensions for farmers, which in a fundamental way has increased the scope and level of financial social benefits. This law constitutes significant proof of the social policy of the socialist state, and of the consistent action on the part of the authorities, in creating favorable living conditions for the rural population.

Esteemed comrades and colleagues, the joint agricultural policy adopted at the ninth congress and the eighth congress will be implemented by the PZPR and the ZSL through the activeness of their members and by all progressive social forces in the countryside. We are aware that needs and tasks are growing, and that joint responsibility is growing, therefore, we expect even greater, widespread action. We count on the principled stand, resoluteness, and efficiency of the regional aktiv and apparatus, and on the fact that broad masses of non-party rural activists will be won over to this work.

PZPR and ZSL members should act jointly. We have party and ZSL members in all links of socioeconomic life in the countryside: In state farms, cooperatives, rural self-management bodies, and workforces, in health centers and in schools. We expect them to have an effective influence on the better work of their enterprises and institutions. This active presence is of particular significance wherever evil, corruption, bureaucracy and the lack of respect for farmers needs to be combatted; where it is necessary to oppose with our arguments the erroneous theses of ignorance or the lack of awareness.

The class struggle is in progress in the countryside in a different form than before. The struggle is in progress at different levels. He who gets rich through cheating, bribes, cliquism; through dishonest access to deficit means of production, to market goods and services; and by stealing some of the GNP is the enemy of the working class and the working peasants. He is the contemporary exploiter. In this way he strikes a blow against the social interests of the working people in the countryside. The PZPR and the ZSL have to unite the working class, farmers, and working intelligentsia in order to fight against these phenomena.

It is necessary to introduce an effective system of control, especially social control, with the participation of self-governing organizations of the countryside. It is the fundamental party task to comprehensively support progress in the sphere of production and in the modernization of agricultural production means. This is one of very important directions of the party offensive which the public expects. The PZPR and the ZSL, through their members, have to bring about activeness and to develop the work of agricultural self-governments, social organizations, unions of farmers, circles of rural housewives, and branch associations. PZPR and ZSL member have the duty to lead at work and in social activities. It is a great duty of the party to activate youth organizations' activities in the countryside and to inspire the young to get ideologically involved in creative work for the homeland, for their region and for their future.

Acting together, the PZPR and the ZSL have to reintroduce common respect and appreciation for the farmer's work and profession. They have to create examples, to extract humanitarian values in order to ensure that the supreme criterion of assessing a human being is maintained -- that is, work and its effects. Through our members efforts, and the efforts of party organizations and echolons, it is necessary to develop a climate of common social and economic education. It becomes necessary at every level of activity to know the economic state of the country and the methods for overcoming the crisis.

The cooperation of PZPR and ZSL members is decisive as far as the situation and the political climate of the countryside are concerned. Their partner-like, solid and direct cooperation serve to strengthen the unity of the countryside and consolidate the work force.

We expect that the achievements of the present plenum which the two central parties are holding will be a new impulse in this work and that it will create a permanent and significant platform of social and production activizations for the countryside -- for work forces of our industry and for other sociovocational circles. The results of our plenum will be determined by the joint, consistent work of over 3 million PZPR and ZSL members. It is necessary that basic, parish, town and parish, as well as voivodship echelons jointly and systematically assess progress in implementing the resolutions of the current plenum. The same work principle will be adopted by the Politburo of the Central Committee and the Presidium of the Supreme Committee. The basis of the workers-farmers alliance is the concurrence of aims of the two social classes.

The goal in uniting the entire public is the country's economic and social development and consolidating the strength and prosperity of our people and our socialist homeland. [applause]

Koziol Address

LD202148 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1340 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Speech by Jozef Koziol, first deputy minister of agriculture and food economy, member of the ZSL Presidium and secretary of the ZSL Supreme Committee, at the 20 January joint plenum of the PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades and colleagues, undertaking at the joint session of the highest authorities of the PZPR and the ZSL the key problem of feeding the nation constitutes an expression of the importance of this problem to the entire community. Ensuring that there are conditions for self-sufficiency in food in our country is the leading thought of documents prepared for today's plenum. The program for developing agriculture and food economy up to 1990 has been subordinated to this goal.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy's detailed report conveyed to the participants of this session tells us the products in which we are already self-sufficient. They are: bread and flour products, milk, sugar, potatoes, fruits and vegetables. Today the most important matter is counteracting the further fall in animal production, thus preventing a revision of the norms for rationed foods. This depends to a decisive degree on farmers and food economy employees. Although their efforts are extensive, it is the stocks of fodder which decide the results of animal production. The key goal in agriculture is to increase plant production. The key factor which limits plant production is the state of amelioration. There are 3.5 million hectares of arable land which require amelioration; in addition, every year 120,000-150,000 hectares need to be renewed. Recently, 66,000-80,000 hectares have been improved annually, which means deterioration. With the current level of application of fertilizers and agricultural technology, regulating the soil-water proportions in the soil would make it possible to increase the size of crops by about 4.5 million tons, as converted into grain. This is more than the 1982 imports of grain. We must and will develop this direction of action.

Mineral fertilizers and pesticides also determine the results of plant production. In 1982 we used less fertilizers than in previous years. The draft program presented at today's plenum assumes the growth in application of mineral fertilizers from 179 kg for each hectare of arable land to 214 kg in 1985. The Ministry of Light and Chemical Industry estimates that 205 kg is a realistic figure. In this situation, all action aimed at increasing the effectiveness of the application of mineral fertilizers, which is currently low, is of great importance.

Good seeds from good varieties constitute another crop bearing factor. There are many critical remarks concerning the quality of seeds and the system of supplies. Taking into account the production cost of the seed material and a varied level of agricultural culture, we will reintroduce subsidies of the biological progress in this sphere. [sentence as heard] We shall also increase the effectiveness of seed turnover, of discipline concerning animal breeding, and of farmers' supplies. The state's supervisory functions in this sphere will be strengthened. An issue of great significance is reducing losses in both the production process and the further treatment of the plant produce. Farmers themselves know that there are great possibilities in this sphere; however, because of the lack of suitable machines and equipment, farmers often cannot maintain technological standards.

The difficulties which have been mentioned above were behind the fact that there was a drop in the number of cattle and pigs in 1982. This number was considerably lower than in 1979. Trends to increase this stock -- which were visible until last June -- stopped. There was a decrease in the number of pigs again in the third quarter of last year, and this number continues to decrease. In recent years, however, there have been signs that a halt may have occurred.

In 1982 there was a drastic change in poultry production. This production was based almost entirely on the fodder from imports, and it dropped almost 10 percent as compared to 1981; this means that there was a 7 kg annual reduction in the meat production for every inhabitant of our country. Striving both to minimize this drop and to maintain present norms of selling meat and meat products, both the ministry and farmers are making various efforts to minimize the negative processes and to shorten the period of the crisis in the production.

Supplies of concentrates and fodder supplements have been increased in order to procure pigs and milk. The interventionist procurement of piglets has been broadened. Purchase of breeding cows is ensured by the principles of low interest credit which is repaid by milk supplies. Attempts are being made to introduce [word indistinct] production of pigs and poultry on the basis of the fodder provided by foreign contractors.

Despite fodder difficulties in 1982, the procurement of milk and livestock was at the previous year's level. Taking into account the situation in animal production as well as the conditions and abilities of our foreign trade, it is necessary to make a choice concerning the fundamental direction of both the production and consumption of protein. Milk production must be considered in this way. During the next 3 years we ought to achieve a considerable increase in its production and procurement.

The second place in the hierarchy of the current possibilities of our agriculture production is meat production. During the forthcoming years there will be an improvement in the low level of production envisaged for this year. In this connection we estimate that the 1985 meat procurement will increase, as compared with 1982, by not more than 3.5-4 percent. The current decrease in animal production is also expressed in the reduced demand for pedigrees for breeding purposes, in the drop in the number of artificial inseminations, and in limitations of the assessment of their usefulness. That is why we shall quickly return to economic tools which are conducive to progress in animal production. We shall also expand veterinary aid.

Comrades and colleagues, one of the decisive links in the food economy is food processing. We owe employees of this industry, to a great degree, the maintenance of continuity in supplying the population. The food products industry will continue to develop and modernize its potential in order to ensure that the assets which have been [words indistinct] are used and to ensure the creation of a certain reserve of processing capabilities that is essential to fully exploit seasonal fluctuations in production.

This development is indispensable, particularly now in the milk industry, the grain-milling industry, the oil industry, and the refrigerating industry, as well as in the fruit, vegetable, and tobacco spheres. This year we will introduce new conditions for contract purchasing in relation to vegetable and animal production that will be of considerable significance in shaping the desired structure of agricultural production quality of raw materials, and deliveries for the processing industry. We will give the conditions the character of productive, partner-like ties between agriculture, the processing indusdtry, and procurement.

During the period in the food economy that the producers are becoming independent, the significance of market elements increases. Many worrying phenomona appear, for example, a deterioration of quality, the exaggeration of prices, the violation of the principles of hygiene and health. These things arouse universal, justified criticism. It is not sufficient to counter them by economic means and instruments. Normative work will be extended in order to expand the scope of the application of norms, and to increase their precision and their contribution to the production control of the means of agricultural production, of food, and of food turnover.

Esteemed comrades and colleagues, a certain part of the technical potential of agriculture is being negligently used. This has been clearly revealed by the inspections done by the Polish Peoples Army's operational groups. We are intensifying activity aimed at eliminating these irregularities, going as far as taking away the right to purchase machinery. From the power industry, agriculture expects an increase in the supply of electricity, use of which is low -- amounting to around 8 percent of the national use. A constant problem of agriculture, and of all political and economic debates about agriculture, is land economy. This is indeed one of the basic political, social, and economic problems. It is no accident that it was one of the first problems to be taken up by the state in the period of renovation. A great deal has been done in a short time with regard to new regulations, as is stated in the report of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee and of the Presidium of the ZSL Supreme Committee that was delivered during today's plenum. Thanks to these regulations, there was a record sale of land in 1982 -- 230,000 hectares -- and 500,000 hectares of land were transferred to farmers who had been farming it for many years. The price of land rose, and the process of accumulating typical farm holdings is being speeded up. The leasing system has been streamlined. The area of fallow land is decreasing radically. The transfer of land between the generations is being increased. There have been streamlined corrections in multi-sector management of land. The first effects of this can already be seen in the tendencies to increase the size of farms, especially in commodity farms. There has been an increase in interest in agricultural work among the young.

Further changes are occurring in the function and character of the activities of the agricultural administration. It is changing from being the one who accomplishes rotation and cultivation of the land to being the guardian of observance of the law, the inspirer of improvements in economic instruments and farmers social activity, the executor of undertakings and the spokesman for proper land economy.

Comrades and colleagues, the economic conditions of management is an issue that arouses a great deal of discussion, and often profound controversy and even passion, particularly in shaping the level of agricultural prices, incomes, and profitability. The economic reform being introduced intensifies the importance of these issues, especially the question of agricultural prices. Drawing conclusions from the errors in agricultural pricing that were often expressed in belated and incorrect price changes, the new joint agricultural policy has adopted two correct principles: the principle of profitable prices for agricultural production and the principle of income parity.

We have adhered to these principles during the past 2 years, as was expressed in the covering of the increased cost of the means of production, and in a favorable income parity for farmers. The stable development of agriculture requires the continual and diverse presence in the socioeconomic life of local self-management, agricultural and cooperative self-management; of activities to ensure the appropriate dignity of the farming profession; of agriculture as a partner in the whole national economy. The legal and political foundations have been laid to [word indistinct] agricultural and cooperative self-management. Fully exploiting them can effectively defend the interests of agriculture as a whole -- its branches and individual farms -- and, with public interest, it can be the creative spokesman of the worker-peasant alliance.

Szalajda Speaks

LD201950 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1330 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Speech by Zbigniew Szalajda, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the 20 January joint plenum of the PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades and colleagues, being equipped with technical means is a major factor decisive for the level of production. This is also the case in agricultural production. The size and structure of industrial production for agriculture in 1980 was a reflection of the dominant trends in the past decade. The importance of production for large farms caused a concentration of outlay on the expansion of specialized plants to intensify production of high-efficiency agricultural machinery in this key industry. At the same time, increasing mechanization meant the elimination of small producers of agricultural equipment, thus causing a curtailment of the production potential of simple agricultural machinery and implements. As a result, supplies of machinery and implements for agriculture in 1980 amounted to 33 billion at current prices, with 53 percent being machinery for commercial farms. Spare parts worth Z25 billion were supplied for agricultural equipment worth about Z300 billion. It is estimated that the supplies of spare parts met about 85 percent of needs, with simultaneous acute shortages of engine filters, tractor crankshafts, [word indistinct] chains and others. The year 1980 was the year of collapse for the farm implements market. Among other items, forks, chains, and nails could not be obtained at sales points.

The production of artificial fertilizers and plant protection agents in 1980 witnessed the drop by a dozen or so percent in relation to previous years, caused by existing production installations becoming worn, and the failure to carry out planned modernization and reconstruction undertakings. Total supplies of mineral fertilizers amounted to 3,275,000 tons and plant protection agents to 9,300 tons.

Despite a general, violent collapse of the economy in 1981, activities were begun then, and intensified in 1982, to increase production of supplies for agriculture. There was a simultaneous change in the structure of production of agricultural machinery and equipment. These activities consisted primarily in broadening production means, following the curtailment of production because of investment being used for other purposes; Curtailing production of machinery for commercial use, thus promoting an increase in production of machinery for smaller farms; Creating conditions for increasing production through guaranteeing full supply priority for specialized plants. These actions made it possible to maintain the 1981 level of production of machinery for agriculture at that of 1980, despite a drop of about 15 percent in overall industrial production. In a series of products, 1982 production attained the level required by demand, or came very close to that level, such as harrows, lime and fertilizer spreaders, and combines.

This represented the practical implementation of the ninth congress resolutions on the supply of the means of production to agriculture. This was carried out in exceptionally difficult conditions -- in profound economic crisis and amid structural changes in the organization of our economy. The supply of spare parts was and remains a sharply felt problem. It is estimated that in 1982, supplies of spare parts, including those for reclamation work, met about 90 percent of requirements; however, given this relatively high general ratio, there are certain spare parts for which supply is considerably lower, and that determines the continuing difficult situation in this domain.

Recently progress has been made in this sphere, although it is still insufficient. Supply of farm implements was a perceptible worry, particularly for the rural market. Despite a considerable increase in 1982 of supplies of a series of products, such as forks, sheaf-binders, nails and dairy churns, by approximately 20-60 percent, it was not possible to satisfy the rural market. This results from the many years of insufficient supplies for this market, and from the fact that, for many items, supplies still do not meet actual demand. With regard to chemicals 1982 supplies of nitrogenous fertilizer were about 4 percent higher than in 1980. Those of phosphatic fertilizer were up 6 percent, and plant protection chemicals by 60 percent. Supplies of potassic fertilizer were on the same level as in 1980. About 4 percent more lime was supplied than in 1980. Domestic production of mineral fertilizers continued to be restricted by the poor mechanical conditions at installations, breakdowns and a shortage of -- mostly imported -- spare parts. For these reasons, last year's operational program was not completed in full.

Last year there was difficulty in supplying detergents and disinfectants to the dairy industry because of import restrictions. The situation was similar in regard to rubber tires and boots, where first the shortage of the raw materials, and then cadre difficulties meant that supplies only met demand to a small degree.

Esteemed assembly, the task facing industry in 1983 is to supply agricultural machines and equipment to the value of Z80 billion, and also Z54 billion -- worth of spare parts. This is 11 and 10 percent more, respectively, than in comparable conditions in 1982. These levels were defined by the government in one of six operational programs, along with establishing the level of supplies of selected types of farm implements and construction machinery for land improvement. The obligatory tasks placed before industry in this program are to be treated as a minimum plan. Efforts are being made to provide conditions -- mainly in the spheres of raw and other materials -- to make it possible to exceed the amounts indicated. The extension of the operational program to cover supplies to agriculture guarantees the supply of domestic and imported materials for such production. This year we will exert great pressure in order to increase production of spare parts, and to eliminate cooperative factors which have so far slowed down the development of final production.

Within the framework of modification of economic reform mechanisms, economic priorities have been ensured, such as tax relief and credit facilities for enterprises which undertake and develop production for agriculture. Of the 46 most important types of machinery listed in the operational program, where the quantity has been agreed to by appropriate agricultural establishments and organizations, over 30 types will be fully or almost fully available in 1983. This applies to the following machinery: suspended tractor plows, horse-drawn harrows, roto-tillers, horse-drawn grain drills, [word indistinct] for potatoes, lime and fertilizer spreaders, excavators, mowers, and (?steamers). The central annual plan provides for an increase of deliveries of nitrogen phosphorus fertilizers by more than 5 percent in 1983. This means full use of production capacity, limited only by installation delays.

Stocks of potassic fertilizer held by Samopomoc Chlopska will maintain this year's deliveries at the 1982 [as heard] level. Deliveries of plant protection chemicals will be increased by about 7 percent. Shortages will occur in the supply of insecticides. Production of nitrogen fertilizer this year was taken over by government orders. Thus import of nitrogen fertilizer and foreign currency for the purchase of phosphorous fertilizer and plant protection means are ensured.

Esteemed comrades and colleages, [words indistinct] implementation of the program briefly presented by me. It is a program resulting from the resolutions of the ninth party congress the 10th Central Committee plenum [words indistinct]. Consistent action over the past 2 years -- probably the most difficult years for industry since 1950 -- meant that much was done, but many problems remain to be solved. A production base has been set up and priority has been given to production for agriculture. We have a program to balance the supply of basic means for agriculture. Even if the program does not ensure the satisfaction of all demands in the near future, nevertheless it is a program which ensures constant and clear progress. This is the optimum program with regard to existing conditions and available resources. I would like to stress it is a realistic program.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON PZPR WORKS OFFICIALS' MEETING

AU201618 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Jan 83 pp 1, 2

[PAP report: "Comrade W. Jaruzelski Attends Session of PZPR Plant Committee Secretariat"; passages in capital letters published in boldface]

[Text] The first secretaries of the PZPR committees in the 207 largest industrial enterprises attended the 17 January Warsaw session chaired by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary.

THE SESSION DISCUSSED THE MAIN LINE OF SOCIAL POLICY IN THE CONTEXT OF THE STATE'S CURRENT ECONOMIC CAPABILITIES AND ACQUAINTED ITSELF WITH THE SOCIAL, POLITICAL, AND ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE ENTERPRISES WHOSE PRODUCTION DETERMINES TO A GREAT EXTENT THE ULTIMATE ECONOMIC RESULTS OF THE STATE. THE SESSION ALSO DEVOTED MUCH ATTENTION TO THE PROBLEMS OF RESURRECTING TRADE UNIONS.

Stanislaw Gabrielski, head of the Central Committee social-vocational department, reported on the development of the trade union movement, stressing the need for the resurrection of homogeneous, classbound trade unions, which consistently fight to protect the working people's interests. He also recalled the 10th party plenum resolution, which states that our country's sociopolitical system will be neither democratic nor efficient without trade unions that are self-governing and independent of the state administration and that cooperate with the party to protect the working people's rights and interests.

Krzysztof Gorski, vice minister of labor, wages, and social affairs, spoke of basic issues of the state's social policy. He said that this policy was and is being implemented under especially difficult and complicated economic conditions. Nevertheless, very important social goals have been attained, and these are an equitable distribution of the cost of the crisis among all groups of society and the protection of the incomes of the poorest people. It was not possible to improve market equilibrium in 1982 because of the excessive increases in wages in many branches of production. These increases were not matched by the necessary increases in productivity, which was particularly glaring in the last months of 1983.

THOSE WHO TOOK THE FLOOR PRESENTED PROBLEMS RESULTING FROM THE FIRST-YEAR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ECONOMIC REFORM IN ENTERPRISES AND DISCUSSED, AGAINST THIS BACKGROUND, THE COOPERATION AMONG ALL POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS ACTIVE IN ENTERPRISES '

As the session demonstrated, enterprises are still areas of the political struggle focused around various issues, including the resurrection of trade unionism and workers self-management groups. An the same time workers are becoming more and more aware that the reconstruction of trade union structures is one of the prerequisites for overcoming the crisis.

In this connection the participants in the discussion were particularly disturbed by the fact that the administration in some enterprises underestimated the importance of trade unions. Many partiicpants also pointed to the young people's inadequate participation in new trade unions. PARTY SECRETARIES STRESSED THAT THE PARTY AND ITS MEMBERS SHOULD BE MORE RESOLUTE IN JOINING ACTIVITIES MEANT TO ATTRACT REPRESENTATIVES OF THE YOUNG GENERATION TO THE NEW TRADE UNIONS, PROVING TO THEM THAT TRADE UNIONS OFFER OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL NOVEL ACTIVITY.

THE SESSION ALSO CRITICIZED THE NEGLIGIBLE SHARE OF ENGINEERS, TECHNICIANS, AND INTERMEDIATE SUPERVISORS IN THE ORGANIZATION OF NEW TRADE UNIONS. Experience has shown that wherever foremen, brigade leaders, and people possessing moral and professional authority commit themselves to trade union work, the results of such work are usually much better. Participants in the discussion cited examples of the cooperation between the new trade union movement and the social and political organizations active in enterprises. This was mentioned by a representative from the Bierut foundry in Czestochowa, where a cooperation committee was set up to discuss all the problems besetting the work force at periodical meetings.

ALTHOUGH THE SESSION DEVOTED THE MOST ATTENTION TO HOUSING PROBLEMS AND WAGE POLICY, TWO OF THE AREAS IN WHICH WORK FORCES ARE MOST INTERESTED, THERE WAS NO LACK OF STATEMENTS ON THE NEED TO DEVELOP THE SOCIALIST ETHICS OF WORK AS A CONDITION FOR IMPROVING PRODUCTIVITY AND PRODUCTION QUALITY. Some speakers stressed that new trade union must not pay exclusive attention to so-called high policy, but should also descend to the grassroots level. Trade unions should support cultural and educational activities, sports, tourism, and recreation for workers.

Vice Premier Zbigniew Szalajda spoke of the conditions in which production plans can be implemented this year. He stressed that the modified supply system provides priorities in this regard for the enterprises that continue to implement operational programs and government orders. These priorities apply to about 20 percent of all production.

Compared with the most difficult period, the energy situation is continuing to improve and transportation is working better and better. Supplies of raw and other materials will determine production increases. We have enormous reserves in this regard, but they have to be tapped. Moreover, we must increasingly replace imported materials with those available in our own market.

Much more attention should be given to improvements in production quality. Discussing wages, Z. Szalajda stressed that it is possible to increase them if productivity increases at the same time. Otherwise we will find ourselves in a blind alley. Enterprises must use every means to improve work organization and cut the overgrown administrative apparatus down to size. Z. Szalajda also discussed the government present work aimed at exploiting all the opportunities that are provided by the economic reform and that help overcome the crisis more rapidly.

Central Committee Secretary Manfred Gorywoda discussed inflation and the shortages of market goods. HE SAID AMONG OTHER THINGS THAT INFLATION ORIGINATES IN ENTERPRISES THEMSELVES BECAUSE DISPROPORTIONATELY LARGE WAGES ARE PAID TO WORKERS FOR SMALL INCREASES IN PRODUCTIVITY. Also the program for social benefits is too large in proportion to our economic potential. The share of these benefits in national income will increase to 18 percent this year, whereas 3 years ago it amounted to 9 percent. If inflation continues we will soon have lines in front of shops like we had 18 months ago.

M. Gorywoda stressed that observing fiscal discipline in all sectors and branches of industry is now a fundamental issue. However, he said, we continue to receive disturbing reports on common swindles committed in enterprises, on breaking the laws and on efforts to get the maximum wages, which are often unjustified.

The resurrection of trade unionism and the establishment of strong trade unions is a historical task for the party and the entire country, Kazimierz Barcikowski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, said. It is urgently necessary to broaden the discussion about the future and the tasks of the trade union movement. However, we must take these problems to the people and talk with them. We must push the enemy out, deprive him of arguments and "hew out" a place for new trade unions.

WE SHOULD NOT BECOME FRIGHTENED BY THE ACCUSATION THAT THESE NEW TRADE UNIONS WILL BE "RED." WHAT REALLY MATTERS IS THAT THEY ARE GOOD AND SOCIALIST AND THAT THEY SERVE THE WORKING PEOPLE. We must very soon work out the principles of consultations with trade unions because consultations are very necessary for the effective functioning of the entire system of the state. That is why we should consider the possibility of building the national structures of trade union organizations so that they can provide something which is so painfully lacking at present: trade union influence on the decisions concerning the entire society. The resurrection of trade unionism will help to more rapidly overcome the disintegration of work forces and master prejudices and aversions still present within various workers' collectives.

Speaking at the end of the session, W. Jaruzelski appraised the achievements of party organizations in large industrial enterprises, thanked them for their efforts and achievements and conveyed cordial New Year's wishes to party secretaries, aktivs, and organizations, as well as work forces.

SOLIDARITY LEADERS APPEAL FOR MEMBERS' RELEASE

NC201403 Paris AFP in English 1355 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 20 (AFP) -- Fourteen former leaders of the banned trade union Solidarity, including Lech Walesa, have appealed to the authorities to release seven former members of the union's National Committee, arrested on December 23 after a year's internment and charged with conspiracy against the state.

Their plea was contained in a letter to parliament, a copy of which reached Western correspondents today. The 14 signatories claimed that the accusations levelled at the committee members only concerned their legitimate activities within the trade union, which they said was born out of the Gdansk agreements and operated within the law and in conformity with international conventions ratified by Poland.

Charging the committee members was tantamount to charging the trade union itself and their trial would be Solidarity's trial, they said. Their imprisonment violated the basic principles of justice and cast doubt on all the promises and undertakings made by the authorities.

The letter, addressed equally to the authorities and to the general public, also voiced concern about the arrest of other internees.

They make four demands, for which they seek public support, namely an amnesty for those already sentenced, the release of all who are under arrest, and for human rights and the rights of workers to be upheld.

The seven under arrest are Andrezej Gwiazda, Seweryn Jaworski, Marian Jurczyk, Karol Modzelewski, Grzegorz Palka, Andrzej Rozplochowski and Jan Rulewski.

WALESA CHARGED WITH 'CREATING DIFFICULTIES'

NC201800 Paris AFP in English 1753 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 20 (AFP) -- An official in charge of administering the assets of the dissolved Polish Solidarity union today charged Lech Walesa, the union's former president, with creating difficulties.

Mr Walesa is seeking to return to his former job as an electrician in the Gdansk Lenin shipyards on the Baltic. He needs a certificate from his last employer, Solidarity, but does not recognize the union's administrator's authority to deliver the document.

The official, Boleslaw Napieraj, charged in an interview with a Gdansk newspaper that Mr Walesa had not challenged his authority for more than a year when accepting his 32,000 zloty salary every month, and ration tickets for his family.

"It was I, too, who upon his request, gave him two months vacation," Mr Napieraj declared. "At that moment, he recognized my authority."

Mr Walesa today was the object of another attack in the Polish press. The Army paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI commented that although he was an "ordinary citizen," the former union leader's day began with a telephone call to the Western press and, when leaving his home, a secretary, bodyguard and chauffeur were waiting for him. That at least, the paper said, was the impression that would be gained from Western media.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES USSR ADMIRAL GORSHKOV

LD202157 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Text] Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense, received the supreme commander of the Soviet Navy, Sergey Gorshkov, who is visiting Poland. They talked about cooperation in training and scientific and technological cooperation of the two allied navies.

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO COLOMBIA -- Botoga 19 Jan -- Andrzej Jedynak, Poland's ambassador to Colombia, presented his credentials to President Belisario Betancur Cuartas today.

NEW WLOCLAWEK VOIVODA -- The chairman of the Council of Ministers, after consulting the voivodship people's council in Wloclawek, has appointed Tadeusz Gembicki to the post of Wloclawek voivoda. He has been deputy voivoda of Wloclawek since last April. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 29 Jan 83 LD]

AL-QADHDHAFI ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST 21 JAN

AU211108 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1040 GMT on 21 January begins a live relay from Otopeni Airport on the arrival in Romania of Libyan chief of state Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. According to the announcer, Nicolae Ceausescu "and other Romanian officials" have come to the airport to meet the guest. The two heads of state reportedly "embrace" and "warmly shake hands." The national anthems of the two countries are played and the two leaders review the honor guard.

The announcer adds that "Nicolae Ceausescu is accompanied by Constantin Dascalescu, Manea Manescu and Stefan Andrei," and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi by Jadallah 'Aziz at-Talhi, secretary of the General People's Committee [title as heard]; 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison; Mukhtar 'Umar, secretary of the People's Committee for Information [as heard]; Abu Zayd 'Umar Durdah, secretary of the General People's Committee for Agrarian Reform and Land Reclamation; Musa Ahmad Abu Furaywah, secretary of the General People's Committee for Economy and Light Industry; and Kamil Hasan al-Maqhur, secretary for petroleum.

After the welcoming ceremony, at which no speeches were exchanged, the live relay ends at 1054 GMT.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER

Talks With Andrei

AU191450 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] Official talks were held in Bucharest today between Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen. The two ministers highlighted the development of Romanian-Turkish relations in recent years in accordance with the decisions established at meetings and talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Kenan Evren. Both sides emphasized the extensive possibilities available for deepening the bilateral cooperation in political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural, and other areas, and expressed the determination to expand this cooperation in the future, for the benefit of both countries and peoples and of the cause of international peace and cooperation.

Upon exchanging views on current international issues, the sides stressed the two countries' determination to cooperate in the international arena with a view to relaxing international tension and resuming the trend toward detente, independence and peace in Europe and throughout the world, halting the arms race and bringing about general and primarily nuclear disarmament measures in Europe and elsewhere, encouraging bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the Balkans and turning that area into an area of good neighborliness and understanding, as part and parcel of forging security and developing cooperation on the continent, and international peace and understanding.

Ceausescu Reception

AU202045 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/1/1983 -- On January 20, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania, received Ilter Turkmen, minister of foreign affairs of the Turkish Republic, who is paying an official visit to Romania. Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei participated.

The guest conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu a warm message of friendship and the best wishes in behalf of President Kenan Evren. In turn, thanking President Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed best wishes and his cordial salute to the president of Turkey.

During the interview the sides highly assessed the ascending course of the Romanian-Turkish relations in the most varied planes and highlighted the outstanding role played in this respect by the decision taken during the interviews and talks between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Kenan Evren. In the context the sides pointed out the necessity of action for capitalization of the great possibilities extant for further expansion and deepening of the collaboration between the two countries in the political, economic, technical, scientific, cultural and other domains.

The sides also highlighted that the relations between the two countries, grounded on mutual confidence, esteem and advantage, served equally the economic and social development of the Romanian and Turkish peoples, the cause of peace, security, cooperation and understanding in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

Tackling certain topical aspects of the international political life the sides expressed profound worry at the particularly complex and complicated situation existing in the world, and in the context they highlighted the need for action to be taken in view of halting the worsening of the international climate, of halting the arms race and disarmament, of resuming the course towards detente, peace and collaboration, of observance of the national independence.

At the same time the sides laid stress on the necessity of doing everything for finding negotiated solutions to the interstate differences and for acting for solving in this spirit the existing states of tension and conflict.

Special attention was paid to the problems of Europe, where at present the strongest military arsenals, nuclear in particular, concentrate, this being a grave threat at civilization, at the very existence of the peoples on the continent and throughout the world.

During the talks the sides pointed out that this year everything should be done for not siting further intermediate-range missiles, for destroying the existing ones, for opening direct negotiations and for making steps, however small, towards reducing arming, strengthening confidence and security. The sides mentioned that it was of great importance to conclude, as soon as possible, the Madrid reunion, through the calling of a conference on confidence building and disarmament, and to continue the process initiated in the Finnish capital city.

The exchange of views also brought to the fore the importance of improved relations among all the Balkan states, the necessity of action for intensification of the bilateral and mutilateral collaboration in veiw of strengthening the good neighbourliness relations, confidence and mutual understanding and for building a denuclearised zone. To this end the sides highlighted the importance of passing to the preparation of an interview at the level of Balkan heads of state and government.

During the talks the sides highlighted the special importance of eradicating underdevelopment, reducing the gaps between the developing and the developed countries, the need for the former to collaborate more tightly with one another for solving the problems related to the economic and social development, and in this respect, the importance of organizing a summit meeting of the developing countries.

The sides brought to the fore the fact that a just, lasting solution to the complex problems confronting mankind at present required an active and equal participation of all the countries, irrespective of size and system, in the international life.

The interview passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

DEMARCHE ISSUED TO ALBANIAN AMBASSADOR

LD201834 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1411 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade 20 Jan (TANJUG) -- Ilija Djukic, counsellor of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and head of administration for neighboring countries in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, presented Lik Seiti, ambassador of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, with the following demarche in connection with attacks against the SFRY by leaders of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania:

For more than 3 decades the SFRY has been exposed to unfounded attacks and slander by the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and its state and party officials, particularly by Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Albanian Workers Party Central Committee. Albania started to carry out this kind of policy as early as 1948, when its leadership, led by Enver Hoxha -- despite the fruitful relations between the two countries until that time and despite its own positive assessments of those relations -- went over to the side of Stalin and the Cominform and began following the path of an anti-Yugoslav policy, a policy which has been persistently carried out since then.

Relations between Yugoslavia and Albania developed very successfully in the course of the joint struggle against the fascist aggressors and they were on a constant upward trend, with the full support of the people and leadership of Albania, until 1948, when Enver Hoxha joined in with Stalin's pressure against Yugoslavia and transformed his entire future policy into an instrument of pressure and crude interference against Yugoslavia. He has continuously maintained this policy, with temporary oscillations, until now.

In the last 2 years it has been clear that this anti-Yugoslav policy has been growing and taking on the crudest forms and content. The Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs has already directed the attention of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to this in its aide memoire of 14 May 1981 and its note of 4 December 1981.

I

Recently, there has been continued escalation of the anti-Yugoslav policy. This was particularly pronounced in the speech Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Albanian Workers' Party Central Committee, made on 10 November 1982, in the pamphlet entitled "Titoisti," and in speeches by other Albanian leaders. In this connection, the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs considers it necessary to direct the attention of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the following:

1. In the statements referred to above, the SFRY's domestic and foreign policy were most crudely attacked as were the gains of its national liberation struggle and socialist revolution, its nations and nationalities, its constitutional order, its contemporary achievements, and all aspects of its international activity. They renew calls to Yugoslav citizens to violate the constitutional order and provoke intranational conflicts between the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. They even go so far as to demand that Yugoslavia change its domestic and foreign policy, with the open threat that force will be used against Yugoslavia.

Many years of carrying out a policy of pressure against Albania, of attacking its independence, of organizing various conspiracies with a view to annihilating Albania, of interfering in internal affairs, of infiltrating terrorist groups and so forth have been ascribed to Yugoslavia in an unfounded and slanderous manner.

The Albanian leaders, particularly Enver Hoxha, are using these monstrous fabrications in an attempt to cause confusion among the domestic and world public about internal disputes and difficulties which arise in Albania itself and ascribe them to Yugoslavia, thereby passing the responsibility for the difficult situation which has arisen from the Albanian leadership to Yugoslavia.

2. Guided by greater Albanian nationalistic policy, the Albanian leadership, led by Enver Hoxha, has for years continued unceasingly with its open emphasis of territorial claims against the SFRY, just as the fascist quisling and occupation forces did during World War II.

The unconcealed interference in Yugoslavia's internal affairs and the open calls to subversive elements by the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to theaten the integrity of the SFRY represent a flagrant violation of the principles of the UN Charter and many of its decisions, particularly the resolution on the application and promotion of peaceful and goodneighborly relations -- for which the People's Socialist Republic of Albania also voted -- as well as of the Helsinki Final Act and existing state agreements between the two countries.

In this connection we emphasize that the SFRY came about as a result of an armed national liberation struggle and the socialist revolution of all its nations and nationalities. Many lives were given in this struggle, and we will not allow even the Albanian leadership to threaten either the gains of the national liberation struggle and the revolution or the territorial integrity, freedom and independence of the SFRY. As regards Enver Hoxha's claims to what he calls "his territories," we gain point out that there are no territories in Yugoslavia that belong to someone else; there is only one, single state territory of the SFRY in which, according to the principles of the Constitution, all of its nations and nationalities and all of its citizens live equitably in the boundaries of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces. This territory is inalienable and inviolable.

3. The official statements and numerous Albanian documents mentioned above deliberately attack the constitutional foundation of new Yugoslavia, beginning with the antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia right down to the SFRY Constitution. Such a fundamental achievement by the Yugoslav federal community as the solution of the national question along the principle of full equality of all its nations and nationalities is particularly exposed to severe attacks. Encouraged by nationalistic motivations, individual Albanian leaders, particularly Enver Hoxha, are openly trying to cause national hatred and conflicts, not only between the Yugoslav and the Albanian people, but also among the other nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. Without any sense of responsibility for the consequences which could evolve from this, the Albanian leaders in fact advocate the policy and practice followed by reactionary forces and nonpeople's regimes of the past, and this has always had tragic consequences for all the people of the Balkans.

The SFRY's constitutional order is the sovereign right of its nations and nationalities. The Albanian leaders' attacks on our constitutional order as well as their support for irredentist, counterrevolutionary elements represent a call to overthrow Yugoslavia's constitutional order, crude interference in the SFRY's internal affairs, direct call to all nations and nationalities in our country as well as an insult to the Albanian nationality which, in fraternal community with all the nations and nationalities of the SFRY, is capable of caring for itself and which does not recognize any right either of the leadership of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania or of Enver Hoxha to speak on its behalf or to impose themselves as guardians.

4. Playing auction with the geopolitical position of his country, Enver Hoxha also looks on this occasion for foreign support and tries to effect various kinds of collusion.

He does not even shirk from attempts to introduce confusion and to cause mistrust among the countries of the region with the intention of obtaining support for his anti-Yugoslav policy. In so doing, he created conditions for the interference by foreign factors, and this cannot be in the interest of either the Yugoslav or Albanian people.

Such a policy is openly directed against peace, security and goodneighborly cooperation in this part of the world and represents an irresponsible game which is damaging to the destiny of his own people as well as to the destiny of other countries in the Balkans.

5. It is more evident that, in the context of the assessments presented, statements made from time to time by the Albanian side about the desire for developing normal relations with Yugoslavia must of necessity lose their meaning. The Albanian leadership's present anti-Yugoslav policy and the existing limited relations -- for which Yugoslavia is not to blame -- are seriously called into question.

II

1. In connection with the state and development of Yugoslav-Albanian relations, the SFRY's Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs also wants to make known the following:

The friendly development of relations and the comprehensive cooperation with neighboring countries, due to the multitude of common interests, have been and remain the priority sphere of the SFRY's foreign policy. Good relations among the neighbors represent the basis and the guarantee for their peaceful and unhindered development. Therefore, Yugoslavia has for decades invested, and is investing, efforts to normalize and develop Yugoslav-Albanian relations, convinced that this is creating conditions for better mutual knowledge and for overcoming issues inherited from the past. Yugoslavia believes, and has always believed that the people of Yugoslavia and Albania are also directed toward friendly and mutually beneficial cooperation by their joint struggle in the national liberation war when the new Yugoslavia and new Albania were being created. This was, and remains a precious historical achievement of the people of the two countries.

2. By proceeding from such concepts and by being guided by the universal principles of the UN Charter, the SFRY has never made the development of relations with Albania conditional on anything, either on the character of its system or on its foreign political orientation. Both in its relations with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania as in its relations with other countries, Yugoslavia has adhered to the principle that all people have the sovereign right [to determine] their own domestic policy and system.

3. Yugoslavia is also linked with neighboring countries by some of its people who live in those countries as national minorities, as well as by some people from neighboring countries who live in Yugoslavia. In this fact, Yugoslavia sees the need and the possibility for developing even more comprehensive relations of goodneighborliness and peaceful cooperation. Yugoslavia is showing concern for its people in neighboring countries and does not dispute this interest. However, in this connection it has never used this interest to interfere in the internal affairs of its neighbors, nor to put forward territorial claims.

4. The SFRY has not had and does not have any territorial aspirations toward any of its neighbors; its entire policy and practice proves this and the adoption of the Helsinki Final document confirms this. At the 1975 CSCE meeting, Josip Broz Tito solemnly declared that Yugoslavia respects the principle of the inviolability of borders and that it considers the respect of this principle equally obligatory for itself, its neighbors and all other countries. It strictly adheres to this also in its relations with Albania, and expects the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to follow suit.

5. In order to overcome the abnormal situation in mutual relations and to eliminate the negative consequences for peace and stability in the region which emanate from Albania's anti-Yugoslav policy in recent decades, Yugoslavia has issued numerous official documents and the most responsible statesmen have made statements calling on the Albanian Government to abide by the policy of friendship and good-neighborly cooperation.

On every occasion -- and now again -- Yugoslavia emphasizes that the development of all-round and equal Yugoslav-Albanian cooperation is in the interest of Yugoslavia and Albania and that it is of special importance for the preservation of security and peace in the Balkans and, further afield, in Europe.

6. Loyal to the principles of the policy of good-neighborliness and wishing to overcome the abnormal situation, Yugoslavia has been constantly taking the initiative to settle Yugoslav-Albanian relations. It also accepted the initiatives and proposals advanced by Albania which could contribute to improving mutual relations, neglecting in some cases the principles of strict mutual benefit and reciprocity, which the Albanian leadership unfortunately crudely abused in order to achieve its aims against Yugoslavia. [sentence as received]

7. In spite of the deep principled differences which exist as regards both domestic development and foreign policy, Yugoslavia stands by the conviction that it would be natural for the two countries, whose peoples are linked as neighbors and by mutual feeling of friendship, especially by common struggle and sacrifices during the national liberation war, to have normal and good-neighborly relations which would at the same time represent an important factor of peace and stability in the region. An essential condition for establishing good-neighborly relations, mutual respect and mutual trust is the consistent observation of the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs.

With this in mind, the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Relations on behalf of the SFRY Government, calls on the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to cease the hostile policy toward Yugoslavia, to stop further deterioration of Yugoslav-Albanian relations and to abide in its relations with the SFRY by the principles of the UN Charter, of which it is a member, because this is in the lasting mutual interest and corresponds to the widest interests of peace and progress both in this region and throughout the world, and is in the interest of good-neighborly relations and further progress and free development both of the people of Albania and of all SFRY nations and nationalities.

MACEDONIA COMMITTEES DISCUSS ALBANIAN NATIONALISM

LD191858 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1426 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] Skopje, 19 Jan (TANJUG) -- The Macedonia SAWP Republican Conference Committee for Intranational Relations and the Macedonia SAWP Coordination Committee for All-People's Defense, Security and Social Self-Protection held a joint session, at which they discussed the realization of the sociopolitical action in the struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism in some municipalities and Macedonia SAWP local conferences in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia. They also discussed some topical questions of intranational relations in (?municipalities) with mixed populations.

The working group of the Macedonia SAWP Republican Conference Committee for Intranational Relations and the Macedonia Assembly Commission for Intranational Relations recently visited the municipalities of Tetovo, Gostivar, Debar, Kunanovo, Resen, Struga and Kicevo.

They had talks there on (?instances) of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, the achievement of equality between the nations and nationalities and the development of culture in the languages of the nationalities. It was pointed out that since the counterrevolution in Kosovo, wide-ranging actions have been taking place in local communities and basic organizations of associated labor aimed at exposing the enemy and [word indistinct] and equipping self-management organs and work communities as a whole for the struggle against instances of nationalism have been taking place in local communities and basic organizations of associated labor. It was also noted that phenomena that continue to occur [words indistinct] (?such as) widespread Islamic fundamentalist religious teaching and more rapid development of mosques and similar religious objects. In the context of ideopolitical differentiation, the problem of students of Albanian nationality was particularly emphasized. Of about 5,000 Albanian students, as many as 2,500 study at the university in Pristina and many of them were active participants in the hostile demonstrations in Kosovo. Therefore, the Socialist Alliance faces continued and involved activity to further deepen brotherhood, unity and togetherness between the Macedonian nation and the nationalities and ethnic groups in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia in favor of a more consistent realization of the principle of equality and affirmation of togetherness. As was agreed at the session, only in this way can a political climate be created in which there is no room for the enemy to be active.

ALBANIAN EMIGRANT TRIED FOR 'HOSTILE ACTIVITY'

AU202125 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Text] The trial of (?28)-year old (Vestan Aliu) from the village of Zayas in Kercove [Kicevo] began in the district court of Shkup [Skoplje] today for hostile activity. The indictment states that during 1974 (Aliu) was in Vienna and through a hostile clerical organization signed a declaration that he did not wish to live in Yugoslavia because it is a communist country. With the (?aid) of the religious organization which also paid his fare, he emigrated to the United States and stayed in Chicago. He joined the ranks of the hostile Albanian organization Balli Kombetar [national front anticommunist national organization formed during World War II]. Several times from 1976 to 1977 he took part in hostile demonstrations against our country in Chicago and Washington which were organized by this Albanian organization.

Also during 1981, as stated in the indictment, (Aliu) took part in hostile demonstrations of Albanians in front of the UN building in New York and also in Washington in front of the U.S. Congress building and the White House, and again in Chicago. He has shouted hostile slogans such as "Kosovo-Republic" and "Down with Yugoslav communism." From 1974 to 1981, the accused, (Aliu), took part in the 28 November -- commemoration of the festivities of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. On these occasions Yugoslavia was attacked and the highest Yugoslav leaders were insulted. He also helped in the work of the Balli Kombetar organization.

LJUBICIC VIEWS INCENTIVES, ARTISTIC FREEDOMS

AU201743 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] Today, Nikola Ljubicic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, visited the Savski Venac commune in Belgrade. In his talks with the commune's political aktiv, Nikola Ljubicic was informed of the successes and difficulties in the economic operations of this large Belgrade commune and later visited the Ivan Milutinovic waterways enterprise.

Jasminko Stepic reports:

Nikola Ljubicic was particularly interested in the work of the communal organs and their adaptation to the direct needs of citizens. The commune's representatives reported to him among other things that in the last 3 months, 3,000 unemployed people have found employment in the Savski Venac commune. Showing his interest in the export possibilities of the Savski Venac commune within the framework of the economy of the city and further afield, Nikola Ljubicic said among other things:

[Begin recording] You have certain advantages which many other communes outside Belgrade city lack. These advantages lie in the fact that Belgrade has the greatest scientific potential. But it is not utilizing this great scientific potential as much as it should and could. Therefore, we are importing knowledge whereas we should be exporting it. We cannot progress more quickly in our development without science because Belgrade's strength and economic potentials are great. [end recording]

Referring to the problems of rewards based on work done, Nikola Ljubicic, president of the Serbian Presidency, emphasized:

[Begin recording] I think that in addition to material incentives, our socialist society must stress and must also find some other incentives and other exalted goals which should stimulate our working people. we have overemphasized only the dinar and the material incentives. We should emphasize our socialist self-managing ideas more and we should speak more about these ideas and thereby stimulate our people, in this sphere also, to become more active and to contribute more to making our self-managing society stronger and better and to accelerating its development. [end recording]

Discussing certain phenomena in the culture in our city, Nikola Ljubicic said:

[Begin recording] Certain committees for defense of creative work, the freedom of creative work, for defense of artistic freedoms are being formed. What does this mean? It is not clear to me. Against whom should these committees protect these individuals to enable them to create some literary or artistic works? If any one of these individuals creates a real literary work or a real artistic work, then there is no need for any kind of committee to protect him. If he is incapable of creating a real literary or artistic work and if he, in his literary or some other work, enters the domain of politics, then someone must say something about that. On the other hand, these individuals are not creating their artistic or literary works for their own literary and artistic communities and so forth, but are creating them for all of us, for all working people. And we have the right to say whether they are good or bad. It is our right to evaluate them and so forth. If these individuals, these communists who work there [in literature and the arts] do not agree with us, let them come to the party meeting and let us discuss it and let them initiate such discussions in the Socialist Alliance. Let us discuss it and let us see whether they or we are right. [end recording]

During his visit to the Savski Venac commune today, Nikola Ljubicic also acquainted himself with the business operations of the Ivan Milutinovic waterways enterprise, an organization which is building most of its projects abroad.

EAST-WEST RELATIONS AFTER GROMYKO FRG VISIT

LD211007 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Text] Here is the topical foreign political commentary: Will anything change in East-West relations following Andrey Gromyko's visit to the FRG? Milika Sundic has tried to answer this question:

Although the latest reports from the Atlantic Treaty headquarters speak of the Western countries continuing to insist that all medium-range missiles in Europe be destroyed --

which in other words means that the latest Soviet initiatives are unacceptable -- the negotiations between the superpowers will nevertheless be resumed, as will the mutual haggling.

In Bonn, Gromyko heard what the FRG thinks of Euromissiles and of relations with the East, but he adhered to the view that differences do not preclude the possibility of further negotiations. President Reagan also stated a few days ago that the United States will negotiate with the Soviet Union until an acceptable agreement on disarmament is reached. True enough, by this the United States did not bind itself not to install Pershing and cruise missiles in West Europe; however, this no longer depends solely on whether the Soviet Union will withdraw the SS-20 missiles to beyond the Urals, but also on the U.S. allies in Europe -- they, regardless of all the stories about solidarity with America, are not enthusiastic about the plan to install new missiles, among other things, as they can never be certain about how long the Soviet-American negotiations will last and what their outcome will be. At times it seems to the U.S. allies in Europe that the Reagan administration does not inform them in detail of what is going on in Soviet-American relations or of what concessions the two superpowers are ready to make if they should assess at a certain time that an agreement on disarmament suited them. After all, the United States has not grasped all the threads of cooperation between West European countries and the East: The only thing clear to America is that West Europe cannot give up this cooperation. Reagan's embargo on the delivery of equipment for the Siberian gas pipeline, for instance, has had to disappear because West Europe simply could not give up Siberian gas. In the final analysis, nobody could make good to the countries of West Europe that which they could lose were they left without the Eastern market.

All this was clear to Gromyko's colocutors in Bonn -- Kohl and Genscher -- before Gromyko's arrival, and since both of them are preoccupied with the Bundestag elections they did not even consider complicating relations with the Soviet Union, because this could cost them dearly. On the other hand, the Bonn government is not overly concerned about the Soviet Government insisting on taking into consideration British and French missiles when counting medium-range missiles in Europe: it could even be said that this suits the Bonn government.

All the analyses heard so far show that the Soviet-FRG dialogue in Bonn was satisfactory for both sides. Both Gromyko and his hosts did everything possible to make this so. This is particularly important for Moscow because when the negotiations in Geneva are resumed, the Soviet arguments against the so-called zero option will be more convincing, regardless of the United States continuing to assert that this is the only and the best solution, that is, the best prerequisite to desist from installing Pershing and cruise missiles in West Europe.

If, along with all this, we bear in mind the fact that in America itself there are a considerable number of opponents to the Reagan plan on the production of MX intercontinental missiles and on sending Pershing and cruise missiles to West Europe, and if we bear in mind to some extent the present American Administration's interest in reducing tension in relations with the Soviet Union, the Geneva negotiations also might be expected to yield something new, or at least more patience may be demonstrated than has been evident to date.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION'S TALKS IN PRC ASSESSED

LD210254 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1324 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Text] Guangzhou, Jan 20 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav-Chinese interchange of experience on the development of socialist society has once again shown that different roads to socialism are an inevitability and that no one, single model can be valid for everyone.

The above noted during the numerous contacts a delegation of the Assembly of Yugoslavia has had during its visit to China with ranking Chinese party and state officials.

The Yugoslav delegation, headed by Assembly of Yugoslavia President Raif Dizdarevic today, Thursday, ended its visit to China and left for Thailand.

The choice of one's own road of development, the acknowledgement of differences and non-imposition of one's own concept on others are the essential conditions of relations of trust, mutual support and equality, it was set out during the talks.

Ranking Chinese officials confirmed the great importance China attaches to the Movement of Non-Alignment which is viewed by China as an essential factor of the struggle for peace and the relaxation of international tensions.

The Chinese side stated support to the autonomy of the Movement of Non-Alignment and its non-bloc orientation. It also stated interest in the forthcoming seventh non-aligned summit to contribute to strengthening the unity of the movement.

Chinese officials paid recognition to Yugoslavia's prestige in international affairs and the Movement of Non-Alignment.

The Communist Party of China Secretary-General Hu Yaobang assessed Yugoslav-Chinese relations as "relations of true equality and comradeship". He noted that the same is true of both inter-state and inter-party cooperation.

Respect for autonomy, the mutual acknowledgement and understanding were reasserted as a solid basis for a comprehensive and long-term development of Yugoslav-Chinese relations.

Both sides noted as necessary mutual efforts for further stimulating economic cooperation between the two countries.

TALKS HELD ON INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION WITH PRC

AU201248 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Jan 83 p 7

[Text] The Joint Yugoslav-Chinese Commission for Industrial Cooperation is holding its session in Belgrade. The Chinese delegation is headed by (Chen Ji), representative of the minister of foreign economic relations and trade of the People's Republic of China, and the Yugoslav delegation by Stevan Gojsina, under secretary in the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry. The long-term industrial cooperation projects in production cooperation and specialization, the exchange of technologies, the joint development of new products and the like have been discussed in the talks.

SFRY-GUINEA-BISSAU COMMUNIQUE ISSUED 20 JAN

LD210624 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1002 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Jan (TANJUG) -- The following joint communique has been issued at the end of the visit by Victor Saude Maria, prime minister of Guinea-Bissau:

Victor Saude Maria, vice president of the Council of the Revolution and prime minister of Guinea-Bissau, accompanied by his wife, made an official visit to the SFRY from 17 to 20 January this year at the invitation of Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council.

Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, received V.S. Marua, vice president of the Council of the Revolution and prime minister of Guinea-Bissau.

During his visit V.S. Maria, vice president of the Council of the Revolution and prime minister of Guinea-Bissau, visited the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Center and laid a wreath on President Tito's grave. He also laid a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier on Mt Avala.

The talks between Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Victor Saude Maria, vice president of the Council of the Revolution and prime minister of Guinea-Bissau, took place in an atmosphere of cordiality, mutual trust and understanding. They confirmed the traditional friendship which links the peoples of the two countries. The two sides carried out an exhaustive exchange of views on the possibilities of promoting bilateral cooperation and on the most important questions of international relations. Interest was expressed in the continued expansion of cooperation in all spheres.

The following took part in the talks on the Yugoslav side: Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Rikard Stajner, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Commission for Cooperation with Developing Countries; Miljenko Zrelec, director of the Federal Institute for International Scientific, Educational, Cultural and Technical Cooperation; Dimitar Janevski, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Dragutin Kontic, counsellor of the president of the Federal Executive Council for foreign policy; Vladimir Sindjelic, head of the Department for Sub-Saharan Africa in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and Tomislav Stankovic, head of the Group for West and Central Africa in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

The following took part in the talks on the Guinea-Bissau side: Joao da Silva, member of the Council of the Revolution and chief of staff of the Army; Fidelis Cabral de Almada, minister of justice; Luis Candido Ribeiro, general director of the Ministry of Agriculture; Hillia Barber, director for international questions of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers; Jorge Cabral, chef de cabinet of the prime minister; and Bernardino Cardod, director in the State Secretariat for Planning and International Cooperation.

During the talks it was confirmed that the two countries are linked by many years of friendship forged during the anticolonial struggle when Yugoslavia offered full support and assistance to the national liberation movement of Guinea-Bissau.

The two sides devoted special attention to the continued development of bilateral cooperation. Both expressed readiness for and interest in the involvement of Yugoslav work organizations in the realization of some projects from Guinea-Bissau's economic development plan in the sphere of industry, agriculture and the infrastructure. It was agreed that the possibilities of involving resources from other countries should be examined as well as domestic sources of finance.

Both sides noted the existence of real possibilities for the promotion of cooperation in the sphere of information activity and cultural cooperation. A positive assessment was made of results achieved up to now in scientific and technical cooperation and emphasis was laid on the need for it to do even more to develop economic relations in the future.

Discussing the international situation, both sides noted that the confrontation between the big powers and blocs is continuing, burning problems of the world are not being resolved, new crisis flashpoints are being created, the use of force and interference in the internal affairs of independent countries is being resorted to increasingly, and the arms race is growing to terrifying proportions, while the gap between the developed and developing countries is becoming ever wider. In this connection (?the two sides) expressed their concern that at a time of worsening international relations, a crisis is developing in many international organizations and channels created precisely with the aim of promoting dialogue, relaxation of tension in the world and international cooperation.

The two sides expressed the need for the international community to make extra efforts aimed at overcoming the current situation in the world and at really advocating a reduction of tension and the reaffirmation of universal detente. They emphasized the significant role which the nonaligned countries should have through their activity in the process of the relaxation of international tension.

The two sides stressed the irreplaceable role of the OAU in solving political, economic and social problems in the continent as well as in the struggle against all forms of pressure and subjugation. Full support was expressed for efforts being made by the African countries with a view to overcoming the existing crisis in the OAU and holding the 19th summit of this organization as soon as possible.

Discussing crisis flashpoints in Africa, such as the Western Sahara, the Horn of Africa and Chad, the two sides pointed to the need to find solutions to these problems by peaceful means on the basis of the principles of the UN and OAU Charters and in the spirit of OAU recommendations and the original principles of nonalignment.

The two sides resolutely censured the racist regime of South Africa for its occupation of Namibia and its constant aggression against Angola and other front-line countries. In this context they pointed to the need for the granting of independence to Namibia as soon as possible on the basis of the UN plan. The two sides reaffirmed their unreserved support for SWAPO [South West African People's Organization] as the sole legitimate representative of the people of Namibia.

Particular attention was devoted to a discussion of the state of the world economy and the position of the developing countries. The two sides emphasized the need to make continued efforts aimed at overcoming the current delay in negotiations and at adopting specific and comprehensive measures aimed at solving world economic problems.

In this connection the two sides emphasized the significance of the development of mutual cooperation among developing countries and reliance on one's own efforts as a step in the direction of creating the conditions for developing a new international economic order. They endorsed the action of the nonaligned countries and developing countries aimed at starting global negotiations on international economic cooperation.

Discussing the situation in the Middle East, the two sides pointed to the need for broader international political action to resolve this crisis and achieve the legitimate national rightsof the Palestinian peoples on the basis of internationally adopted principles. Complete support was offered for the PLO, and there was severe criticism of Israel's aggressive policy and the brutal acts of force against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

The two sides expressed their concern at the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war and emphasized the need for an end to military operations as soon as possible and the start of negotiations for a peaceful solution on the basis of the principles of the UN Charter and the nonaligned policy. They supported efforts by peace missions aimed at ending the war between the two nonaligned countries.

Bearing in mind the dangerous development of international relations, the two sides pointed to the role which the Nonaligned Movement has as an independent nonbloc factor in solving burning political and economic problems with which the international community is confronted.

Particular emphasis was laid in the talks on [words indistinct] the Nonaligned Movement as one of the most important forces for strengthening peace and international security.

It was also emphasized that this is of particular significance in preparations for the seventh conference on the heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries (?which should) contribute to the strengthening of the movement's unity and action capability as well as to solving the existing problems of the contemporary world and to eliminating delays in the process of negotiation in all spheres of international life.

The two sides emphasized their joint interest in continuing exchanges of views between the SFRY and Guinea-Bissau during all stages of preparations for the seventh conference of nonaligned countries in order to ensure its full success.

Victor Saude Maria, vice president of the Council of the Revolution and prime minister of Guinea-Bissau, invited Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, to make an official visit to Guinea-Bissau. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Prime Minister Departs

LD210650 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1650 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Belgrade, Jan 20 (TANJUG) -- Premier of Guinea-Bissau Victor Saude Maria left Belgrade today, Thursday, on paying a several-day official visit to Yugoslavia.

At the Belgrade airport, the guest from friendly and non-aligned Guinea-Bissau was seen off by Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc.

BRIEFS

COST OF LIVING INCREASES -- Belgrade, 13 Jan (TANJUG) -- The Federal Statistics Institute reports that the cost of living increased by 32.7 percent last year, with the highest individual increase in the cost of food which went up by 38.3 percent. The payments for clothing and footwear went up by 35.2 percent, for culture and recreation by 26.2 percent, housing by 25.5 percent, transportation, postal services and telecommunications by 24.2 percent, hygiene and health by 18.1 percent and tobacco and drinks by 17.5 percent. Goods in general went up by 32.9 percent and services by 22 percent. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1248 GMT 13 Jan 83 LD]